THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XLI.—No. 147 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1908.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY HIS NERVES

W. W. Tappan Kills Himself in the Hotel Savoy.

WIFE FEARED FOR HUSBAND

And She Watched Him Closely, but He Evaded Her and Blew Out His Brains in Wash Room. Tappan Well Known in the South.

New York, November 8.—Walworth W. Tappan, well-known in the iron and steel trade of the south and middle west and who lived in Louisville, Ky., blew his brains out tonight in the washroom of the Hotel Savoy, a Fifth avenue hostelry. The report of the shot was heard throughout the lower part of the hotel and created great excitement.

Despondency over a nervous affliction, which was constantly growing worse, is given by his wife as the cause of Tappan's rash act.

Tappan, a few years ago, was in the iron and steel business in Kentucky. Three years ago he sold his interest there and became attached to the traveling staff of the Chicago firm of Crane Company, who are in the iron and steel business. It was quickly established that Tappan's suicide was not caused by financial difficulties, as Tappan had recently made profitable stock investments and his friends told the police that he had always received a large salary.

Mrs. Tappan told the police that a few weeks ago Tappan secured a long leave of absence from the firm with which he was connected and came here to undergo a course of treatment for the nervous disease which made him despondent. Tappan and his wife stopped at the Hotel Belmont until last Saturday, when rooms were taken in a boarding house. Tappan was not registered at the Hotel Savoy and it is believed he walked into the place when he determined to kill himself.

"I feared my husband might attempt to take his life, so I watched him as closely as I could," said Mrs. Tappan to the police tonight. "He was so troubled about his health that his doctors advised me to remain with him as much as possible. I dreaded something of this nature might happen."

Mrs. Tappan will have the body removed to Louisville for burial.

2,500,000 BALES COTTON NEEDED TO KEEP UP STOCKS

This Must Be Contributed by the United States for the Year 1909.

Washington, November 8. — The world's production of cotton for mill consumption during the year ending August 31, 1908, exceeded 2,310,000 bales the production of the previous year, according to the census bureau's report on the supply and the distribution of cotton. It is a significant fact, the report shows, that the fluctuations in the world's supply of cotton is measured practically by the variations in the Annual production in the United States.

If the consumption of cotton in 1909 equals that in 1908, the United States, it is declared, must contribute about 2,500,000 bales to prevent further decrease in stocks. The number of cotton spindles in this country is 27,064,387, the distribution among the states giving Massachusetts 34 per cent, South Carolina 13 per cent and North Carolina 11 per cent. Rhode Island ranks fourth in the list. The number of spindles has increased 23 per cent in the last eight years and the consumption of cotton 24 per cent. The annual exports of manufactures of cotton are declared to be subject to wide fluctuations, those for 1908 amounting to $25,177,758, or less than one-half the value of exports for 1906, which aggregated in value more than $50,000,000. This reduction is due to the falling off of the exports to China. An interesting fact to producers is that of the total cotton supply of the country for 1908, amounting to 4,549,000 bales, 34 per cent was consumed in the United States.

C. H. ADOLPHUS CHARGED WITH FIRING AT REYNOLDS

Is Said to Have Been Gambling and Shot When Reynolds Interfered.

Charged with complicity in the commotion caused in the room of C. M. Reynolds, of 164½ Edgewood avenue, shortly after midnight on Saturday night, C. H. Adolphus, 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Call Officer Peyton and Mounted Officers Rosser and Griffin and required to make a bond of $50.

On the occasion mentioned Reynolds had gone to his room for the purpose of breaking up a gambling game alleged to have been going on between Adolphus, another white man, and about ten negroes. Reynolds engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with two of the men, and one of them, whom Reynolds asserts was Adolphus, shot point-blank at him with a revolver. Reynolds dodged and the bullet whizzed over his head. The unwelcome company then went headlong down two flights of steps and escaped.

A CHILD'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Record Run Made by Young Men in Automobile.

Americus, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Speeding 16 miles in twenty-three minutes to deliver anti-toxin for a little child choking with diphtheria, and thus saving its life, was a record run made here yesterday by D. K. Brinson and Walter Rylander aboard a Ford runabout.

A hurry telephone order was received from the distant country home of the child's parents, and in exactly twenty-three minutes, over a fine country road, the young men who volunteered their services delivered the medicine, and a little life was saved.

TIED TO BED IN ARAGON HOTEL

Great Excitement Caused by Row in a Room.

SAY MAN WAS ROBBED

W. G. Barnes, Frank Spencer and W. H. Ogden Arrested by Police. Six Bottles of Whisky and $12 Were Found in the Room.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night W. H. Ogden, 35 years of age; W. G. Barnes, 21 years of age, and Frank Spencer, 21 years of age, were arrested at the Aragon Hotel by Special Officer Stephens and Patrolman Watson for creating a general disturbance at the Aragon in a room on the fifth floor of the hotel. Ogden was charged with disorderly conduct, and the other two with being drunk and disorderly. Twenty-five dollars collateral was required of each.

The trouble in which the three men are alleged to have been engaged, is said to have started in Spencer's apartment, room 193, on the fifth floor. A lady next door heard a great commotion for several minutes, and she reported the matter. Night Watchman Stephens, of the hotel company, was the first to answer the summons, and he was closely followed by Patrolman Watson, who had been called from the street.

They found Spencer's clothes badly torn and all three in a state of excitement. The mattress was off the bed and things in the room were disordered generally. A considerable lot of loose money was found on the floor.

The officers say Spencer had been tied to the springs of the bed by Ogden and Barnes, a sheet from the bed having been used for the purpose, and it was their opinion that he had been robbed. They state that Spencer got free from the sheet and lit into the other two men. In the room were found six bottles of whisky, and on the floor about $12 in money.

At the station house $32 was found on Barnes and he said that it belonged to Spencer, a statement he is said to have also made at the hotel. Spencer had nothing to say of it. From Ogden's person was taken a pint bottle of whisky, partially empty. He was not intoxicated.

It is said that Barnes is a non-resident of the hotel, and that Spencer had resided there a short while. Ogden is said to be a contractor and to have recently been awarded the contract for the erection of the Peachtree creek bridge.

The three cases will be tried in police court this afternoon.

$100,000 FIRE AT ORANGE, VA.

Fourteen Buildings Were Destroyed by the Flames.

Richmond, Va., November 8.—At 6 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Rickett's drug store in Orange, Va., spread rapidly and destroyed fourteen buildings, including two residences and the Methodist church.

Fire-fighting facilities were inadequate until the arrival of the fire department from Charlottesville, when the flames were extinguished. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with but little insurance.

One theory is that a cat upset a lamp, starting the fire, and another is that a cigarette caused it. One of the severest losses is that of the Methodist church. The Ladies' Aid Society had just installed a handsome organ at a cost of $1,500, which was to have been played for the first time today.

63 TRAINS OF MAHOGANY.

Three Solid Trains a Day Shipped for Twenty-One Days.

Pensacola, Fla., November 8.—Three solid trains of mahogany logs daily has been the record of the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the past twenty-one days of shipments made from Pensacola to Louisville. Each of the trains sent out was an extra and numbers no less than sixty-three trains within the time specified.

The mahogany came here on vessels which had loaded the logs both in South Africa and British Honduras, and the shipments were the largest ever known in the history of the port.

REWARD OFFERED BY UNION.

Will Pay Reward for Any Member Guilty of Night Riding.

Pocahontas, Ark., November 8.—A letter found in the yard of County Judge S. M. White here, which threatens not only personal vengeance to some of the citizens, but also threatens to destroy the entire town unless certain orders contained in the letter are obeyed, has prompted the Randolph county farmers' union, in session here, to adopt the following resolution in regard to alleged night rider threats in this county:

"Resolved by the Randolph County Farmers' Union in special session, That it will pay $25 reward for the arrest and conviction of any of its members who are guilty of night riding, or of posting notices threatening to burn or destroy property, or to do personal violence to any person in this county."

Fast British Battleship.

London, November 8.—The British battleship Invincible, at her full power trial on Saturday, steamed 28 knots an hour over a period of eight hours. At a recent trial, under seven-tenths of her power, the Invincible attained a speed of 25 knots per hour, and it was stated that at her full power trial she would reach 30 knots.

State Visit by King Manuel.

Oporto, November 8.—King Manuel made a state visit today to this city, which is in the center of republicanism. Vast crowds in the streets awaited the appearance of the king, despite a driving rainstorm, and gave him a tremendous ovation, ladies in the balconies showering him with flowers and letting loose flocks of doves.



EDNA GOODRICH.



NAT GOODWIN.

NO STREET CARS RUNNING AT ROME

Mass Meeting of Citizens Was Held There Yesterday.

1,500 PEOPLE AT MEETING

Effort Will Be Made to Effect a Settlement—Committee of Leading Business Men Are Appointed—Will Go to Work at Once.

Rome, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—The lockout is on, and the street car situation looks ominous. A mass meeting of citizens and laboring men was held at the opera house at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is estimated that 1,500 people were present. The speakers were Ben Common, representative of the National Street Railway Men's Association; Representatives Barry Wright and Claude Porter, and Hon. Nat Harris. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the street car company ought to confer with a committee of citizens with a view to attempting a settlement by arbitration. The following committee was appointed: Hon. R. A. Denny, Carlton Wright, Henderson Lanham, Sam Powers and Captain H. P. Melkeham. These are among Rome's leading business men, and will go to work to attempt a settlement.

No Cars Are Running.

No street cars are running in Rome today. The old men reported for duty as usual this morning, but refused to sign the employment agreement of the company and therefore were not allowed to go to work. They turned over their badges and keys to the new men. The street car company has announced that it will give the best service it can, but that for the present this service will hardly extend beyond the close-in lines.

A strong effort was made on yesterday by Mayor Lipscomb to effect a reconciliation. He called the men together and had a talk with them, but failed to effect the desired result. The mayor states, however, that he has hopes of a settlement being brought about in a few days. The chief point of difference between the men and the company is the recognition of the union. The scale of wages offered by the company and the hours are not greatly different from the demands of the union, but the car company contends that it will not recognize the union as such and that they will treat with the men as individuals and not as members of the union. Several meeting were held by the men today for the discussion of the points at issue. The men are handing out little red tags on which is printed: "I will walk and use gas." These are being worn by sympathizers of the union and mean that the wearers propose to withdraw patronage from the Railway and Light Company pending a settlement of the trouble.

AMERICUS MAYOR'S RACE.

Four Candidates Are Already in the Running—More May Follow.

Americus, Ga., November 8.—(Special.) Americus is assured the most strenuous municipal campaign in recent years in the forthcoming primary election for mayor and aldermen. Four mayoralty candidates are already in the running and will formally announce their candidacy this week. The primary will be called for a late November date, and the campaign until that time will be warm. W. T. Lane, G. R. Ellis and J. S. Bolton have announced their intention of making the race, though their formal cards will not appear until later in the week. Two other possibilities are mentioned for the office, and the field will be a full one.

SARDOU IS DEAD AT THE AGE OF 77

Dean of French Dramatists Goes to His Long Home.

HIS FIRST PLAY WAS HISSED

But He Lived to Acquire Riches and to Become the Leading Playwright of France—Wrote Many Plays for Sarah Bernhardt.

Paris, November 8.—Victorien Sardou, who has been ill for a long time, died today from pulmonary congestion. He was the dean of French dramatists and a member of the French academy. The man whose first play was hissed and who then wanted to go to America to seek his fortune, died rich and honored with the proud title of France's greatest and most prolific contemporary dramatist.

Victorien Sardou was a man possessed of singular charm and was greatly beloved and there is universal regret that he left no memoirs. He was born in Paris, September 7, 1831, the son of Leandre Sardou, an educationalist, and the compiler of several publications. At first he studied medicine, but was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews and for the minor journals.

His first comedy, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was produced in 1854 in the Odeon, then the second state theater, but it proved a complete failure. He then wrote the comedy, "Les Pattes de Mouche," which was produced with great success in 1860, and subsequently adapted for the English stage under the title of "A Scrap of Paper."

At the age of 75, Sardou witnessed the production of his latest drama, "L'Affaire des Poisons," at the Port Ste Martin theater. This play, which has to do with the infamous poisoning camarilla which existed under the reign of Louis XIV, and which was presented for the first time on December 7 last, is still running to crowded houses.

In 1857 M. Sardou was in abject poverty and extreme distress. He was prostrated by typhoid fever, but a neighbor, Mlle. de Brecoust, nursed him and he married her and was by her introduced to Mlle. deJazel, who had just established the theater which was named after her. M. Sardou's earlier pieces, after his first failure, were performed at this theater. Nine years after his marriage, M. Sardou was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his wife.

Almost every land knows the stage heroes and heroines born out of Sardou's resourceful mind. Sarah Bernhardt has won her greatest triumphs in roles he wrote for her.

Two New Scholarships.

Rome, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville brought back the news from the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Savannah that two new scholarships had been given for the Berry school. When the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Rome last year three scholarships to the Berry school were given by the members of that organization, and this year two more have been added.

Engineer Ayrton Is Dead.

London, November 8.—William Edward Ayrton, a noted electrical engineer and inventor, died here today. He was born in 1847.

MAY LOCK HORNS ABOUT HOUSES

Session of Police Board May Be Lively.

MEMBERS SAID TO DISAGREE

Washington Street Viaduct Matter Very Likely to Bob Up at the Meeting Tomorrow Night. Board Can Settle the Whole Question.

The police board will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, and it is very probable that the session will be made very lively and interesting when the question of removing certain objectionable houses under the Washington street viaduct is taken up.

It is said that some members of the board will advocate giving instructions to the chief of police to force the closing up of the objectionable houses on a little block under the Washington street viaduct known as Collins street. It is also said that some members of the board may object to the closing of these houses for the reason that they are where the police can look after them and where they do not interfere with public travel on the viaduct.

They May Lock Horns.

If it is true that members of the board are going to disagree about this matter, it means that police commissioners will look horns, and if history can be taken as any evidence of what is likely to happen, there is always a warm time when horns are locked by members of the police board.

It is generally believed that the police board will adopt the resolution instructing Chief Jennings to have the objectionable houses vacated or removed. It is believed that a majority of the board favors this action.

If this is done a question that has been aired by press and pulpit, and by private and public citizens, will be finally settled. The police board has the right and power to close the houses in question, and just one word and the chief of police will settle the matter.

VALDOSTA WILL HOLD HARVEST HOME CARNIVAL

Indications Are That Large Crowds Will Attend — Opening Day Will Be Tuesday.

Valdosta, Ga., November 8.—(Special.) The harvest home carnival, which will open here on Tuesday, the 10th, will be the most pretentious affair undertaken in this city since the state fair was held here for the second time, seven years ago. The event has been splendidly advertised, low rates have been given by all of the railroads entering the city, and the indications are that the largest crowds that have been seen here in a long time will throng the streets of the city next week.

All of the best features of the carnival will be free. These will include a great parade of floats, automobile parades and races, military parades and sham battle participated in by from six to eight companies of troops, high wire and acrobatic feats, high diving by a professional from a four-story building into a tank of water, balloon ascensions, etc.

Americus Carnegie Library.

Americus, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—The handsome $20,000 Carnegie library is already half completed, and the beautiful building will be ready for occupancy early in the new year. The building is of gray brick and volitic limestone, two stories, and will present a massive and handsome appearance.

THREE MEN SHOT BY COLLEGE BOY

Vaughan Kills Barker and Wounds Jones and McCormick.

SEQUEL TO ELECTION ROW

Vaughan Arrested Barker on Election Day and Bad Feeling Resulted—Vaughan Hurried to Anniston as It Was Feared He Might Be Lynched.

Anniston, Ala., November 8.—In a fight at Edwardsville last night Jas. Vaughan, a college student, shot and instantly killed Jackson Barker, and wounded Elbert Jones and Bart McCormick. Jones' wound may make the amputation of his right arm necessary. McCormick suffered only a slight flesh wound. Barker was shot through the heart three times.

Immediately after the shooting, Vaughan was placed on a train and brought to Anniston, where he was placed in jail. It was deemed advisable to bring him here, as feeling was high in Edwardsville, and it was thought that an effort might be made to lynch him, should he be placed in the Heflin jail.

Bad feeling has existed since the day of the national election. On the night of the election, Barker was arrested and placed in the calaboose. During the night the calaboose was wrecked and burned, after the prisoner had been liberated. It seems that Vaughan, who is attending school here, was deputized by the town marshal to help carry Barker to jail.

About 6 o'clock Vaughan, with a number of his school mates, came out of his boarding house. When he was seen it is said Barker remarked that now was the time to work on him. Barker advanced, leading the crowd. Vaughan was ready for the assault, and, drawing his pistol, sent three bullets into Barker. He then shot the other parties.

WAS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Effort Made to Play Practical Joke on Young Lady.

Laurens, S. C., November 8.—An effort to perpetrate a practical joke upon Miss Mary Brown, a young woman, whom he and Wade C. Pinson, his friend, were accompanying home in a buggy from a party late Friday night, resulted in the accidental killing of Thomwell Boyce, a young white man, of this county, by his friend.

Boyce, it is said, suggested to Pinson in an undertone that the latter discharge his revolver in orders to frighten Miss Brown. Pinson pulled the trigger, but the pistol failed to go off. In trying to readjust the hammer, Pinson accidentally discharged the weapon, the bullet entering Boyce's head. Boyce died several hours later. Pinson has been released on bail as the killing was clearly accidental. All the parties are prominent.

Appointed Court Reporter.

Valdosta, Ga., November 8.—(Special.) Ben W. Tipton, of this city, has been appointed official court reporter of the Albany judicial circuit, by Judge-elect Frank Park, the appointment to take effect when the new judge goes on the bench, January 1 next. His friends regret that the appointment will probably necessitate his removal from this city.

Ten Persons Killed in Wreck.

Montauban, France, November 8.—An express train was derailed today near Grisolles. Ten persons were killed and many injured.

GOODWIN WEDS EDNA GOODRICH

Comedian Makes Matrimonial Venture With Leading Lady.

COUPLE WEDDED IN BOSTON

At the Home of the Mother of Goodwin—After the Marriage Goodwin and His Bride Left for New York — Both Have Been Divorced.

Boston, November 8.—Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, and Edna Goodrich, a well-known actress, who formerly starred with Mr. Goodwin, were married at 1 o'clock today at the home here of Mr. Goodwin's mother. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace, who has been a friend of Mr. Goodwin since boyhood, but whose name was not made public.

The wedding party arrived here from New York early today, and comprised Mrs. Nellie Stevens, mother of the bride; Miss Goodrich, Mr. Goodwin and George O. Weeian, Mr. Goodwin's manager. These, with Mr. Goodwin's mother, were the only ones present at the ceremony. The house was decorated with roses, lilies of the valley and ferns. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

The couple remained in Boston until late this evening, taking the midnight train for New York.

The wedding today is the fourth marriage of Mr. Goodwin and the second of Miss Goodrich. The ceremony was held in Boston, said Mr. Goodwin, that he might have an opportunity of seeing his mother before he entered on engagements which would prevent his again coming to Boston for some months.

"No, my marriage will not in the least affect my stage ambitions," delared Mrs. Goodwin. "I hope it will materially aid them. On account of my health I shall not return to the stage this winter, but shall take a good, long rest."

HEARING ON TUESDAY ON TARIFF REVISION

Taft, Cannon, Aldrich and Committee Are All in Accord on General Policy.

Washington, November 8.—With the first hearing on the proposed revision of tariff, scheduled for next Tuesday, the active work of the committee on ways and means will begin in Washington, although it has been progressing during the recess of congress at Auburn, N. Y., the home of Representative Sereno Payne, chairman of the committee. The hearings will be completed before the sixtieth congress convenes for its last session, but the program for the revision does not provide for the presentation of the subject until the sixty-first congress is convened next March in special session.

It is understood that the majority of the members, Judge Taft, Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, are all in accord on the general policy to be followed in the revision of the tariff; the policy of protection. Judge Taft, in his speech accepting the republican nomination, outlined this policy in the following words:

"The republican doctrine of protection as definitely announced by the republican convention of this year and by previous conventions is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer."

In accordance with the pledges of the republican party, it is understood that President Taft will call together the new congress in special session immediately after his inauguration and his proclamation will repeat his previously expressed views on the tariff qestion.

NO CHOLERA AT MANILA.

Scourge Has Been Conquered, According to the Merchants.

Manila, November 9.—The Merchants' Association of this city has issued the following statement:

"Manila is reported by the health authorities as being free from cholera.

"Since November 1, in a population of nearly one-quarter of a million, one case daily has occurred. These cases were found in outlying districts, not usually visited by whites. The late visitation proved to be of a very light character since its beginning and in the month of July there were only twenty-two cases among the white population. Of these but ten proved fatal. There was not a single case among the 12,000 school children.

Soldiers from Fort McKinley and sailors from the Asiatic squadron are now entering the city freely, and the citizens are anxious that Rear Admiral Sperry will permit them to carry out the plans for the reception of the Atlantic fleet."

THE WEATHER.

Washington, November 8.—Weather forecast:

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light southwest winds.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southwest winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light southwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

Louisiana, Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh south winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair in east, showers and cooler in west portions.

West Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THREE PISTOLS TRAINED ON THEM

Members of Tayntor Family in New York Held Up.

WEDDING RINGS WERE LEFT

For One Burglar Was a Married Man and Had Some Sentiment About Wedding Rings—The Tayntor Home Was Ransacked.

New York, November 8.—With the piercing ray of a burglar's dark lantern shining in their eyes and three revolvers held by masked men covering them, the five members of the family of Charles E. Tayntor, a wealthy granite dealer, lay in bed in the Tayntor home at Borough Park, Brooklyn, for more than an hour this morning, while a third masked burglar packed up $10,000 worth of jewelry and silverware. Three burglars bound Mr. Tayntor hand and foot and escaped with their booty.

Robbery Carefully Planned.

The robbers apparently spent many days planning the burglary. Mr. Tayntor, who has a number of rich granite quarries in New England, is known as a crack shot, being a member of the New York State Rifle association, and having been a contestant, it is said, in the recent Olympic pistol tournament at Bisley, England. It is believed that the burglars knew this and took no chances with him.

The three men, when they gained entrance to the house, went immediately to a bedroom on the second floor occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Tayntor. One of the burglars struck Mr. Tayntor a crushing blow on the head with a blackjack as he lay asleep. The blow stunned the sleeper and a few minutes later, when Mr. Tayntor recovered his senses, he found three revolvers levelled at him.

Mr. andd Mrs. Tayntor were made to sit up in bed and two of the burglars held them covered while a third began a search of the room. The noise awakened Alice Tayntor, the 15-year-old daughter of the granite dealer, and she came into the room crying. The burglars ordered her into bed with her parents and the child obeyed. A moment later Charles Tayntor, aged 8, and Harold, aged 12, came into the room, having been awakened. They were made to sit on the side of the bed.

Spared Wedding Rings.

The burglar who was ransacking the room found a jewel case with two wedding rings in it on a bureau, and was about to take them when Mr. Tayntor asked him not to. The burglar replied that he would take everything that he could find. Then one of the burglars standing guard over the family spoke up:

"Don't take those wedding rings, I am a married man and have some sentiment about wedding rings," he said.

The rings were left, but two toy banks belonging to Charles and Harold, the Tayntor boys were broken and rifled of $17. The boys cried and were ordered to be quiet. When the room had been completely searched, the third robber went down stairs and packed up the silverware. He later returned to the bedside and commanded Mr. Tayntor to give up a $500 diamond ring he wore. The ring would not come off, so one of the burglars grimly drew a jack knife and was going to cut Mr. Tayntor's finger off. Mr. Tayntor protested and asked permission to go to the bath room and soak the ring off with soap and water.

Bound Hand and Foot.

"We will do that ourselves," said the man who appeared to be the leader of the trio, and he did forthwith. Then the three men produced a rope and bound Mr. Tayntor's hands and feet. They told him not to make an outcry for fifteen minutes, saying one of their number would remain on guard that length of time. They then hurried away.

It was an hour before Mr. Tayntor could notify the police, as the telephone wires were cut. He was able to give a perfect description of the three men, but this will hardly be of any assistance, as the burglars were all dressed alike and wore masks. The burglars wore black suits, black derby hats, kid gloves and white masks. They had woolen "sneaks" over their shoes.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE REVIVAL MEETING IN SESsion at the Capitol Avenue Baptist church is meeting with much success. The church was filled with large congregations at each of the three services held yesterday. Fifty professions of faith took place, and there were twenty-one to join the church. So far, between fifty and sixty additions to the church have been made as a result of the meeting. Rev. Clarence Stewart, of Texas, is conducting the revival. The meeting will continue through this week, with services at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 o'clock at night.

JOE WOOD, A NEGRO MAN, DIED at the Grady hospital yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted about a week ago at the hands of Humpty Berry, another negro, at the corner of Harris street and Piedmont avenue. Wood was shot in the side and Berry escaped temporarily. In the meantime notices had been furnished the police departments of the surrounding territory, and one reached Marietta. Word came back that Berry had been arrested in Marietta and bound over for carrying concealed weapons. Berry will be brought back to Atlanta for trial.

KENNESAW BISCUIT

—There's a *taste* to please the palate, and *substance* to nourish the body.

5c

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

FRANCE CALLS KAISER'S BLUFF

Republic Will Not Longer Submit to "Domineering."

COUNTRY ACTING AS UNIT

All Classes Are Supporting the Government in Its Refusal to Submit to the Demands of Germany in Regard to Casablanca.

Paris, November 8.—No new word has come from Berlin with reference to the German government's attitude in the Casablanca affair, and a further delay is considered likely owing to the confusion which prevails among the German officials and the necessity of maneuvering before the Reichstag. But French opinion remains serenely confident that Germany eventually will yield on the point upon which France insists, and that both countries will express regret for the "incident."

There is no trace of "bluff" in the French attitude, and the spectacle presented by France last week must have convinced Germany that in all her dealings with the German government since 1870 France never displayed such an exhibition of national solidity. The people, the press and parliament, royalist, clerical, liberal and socialist, men of every political shade have acclaimed the government's decision to stand firm for the maintenance of national dignity.

Moreover, Germany doubtless is aware that Great Britain and Russia have been consulted upon every step France has taken, and fully share this government's view, and in addition are prepared to give material as well as moral support to France.

Europe is now witnessing the first real test of the strength of what amounts to an Anglo-Russo-French triple alliance, and France already hails it as marking her definite emancipation from what is termed "German domineering."

KERN ANNOUNCES FOR U. S. SENATE

All His Life He Has Wanted to Wear the Toga.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 8.—John W. Kern, defeated democratic candidate for vice president, announced tonight that he is a candidate for United States senator to succeed James A. Hemenway. The incoming Indiana legislature will be democratic on joint ballot by a majority of twelve. Others mentioned as probable candidates are John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, who was in charge of democratic national headquarters at Chicago during the last campaign; Thomas Taggart, formerly national chairman; State Senator L. Ert Slack, Benjamin E. Saively and Edward Hoffman, of Fort Wayne.

After declaring that it has always been his lifelong ambition to represent Indiana in the United States senate, Mr. Kern tonight said:

"I do not want the place unless the democrats of Indiana so desire. If a majority favor my election, I feel that I am entitled to it. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have no money to put into the race. If I am elected, it will be because the people favor me and so declare through their representatives."

The Ohio Returns.

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8.—Eighty-seven of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, Lucas being still incomplete and not included in these figures, give Taft 555,977, Bryan 481,367; Taft's plurality, 74,610.

Eighty-seven counties, Belmont being still incomplete, and not included in these figures, give Harmon, democrat, for governor, 540,788; Harris, republican, 523,897; Harmon's plurality, 16,891.

Total vote for president, 87 counties, 1,037,344; for governor, 1,064,685.

WILL SEEK BAIL FOR PRISONERS

Attorney for Night Riders Will Sue Out Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Union City, Tenn., November 8.—Rice A. Pierce, attorney for the alleged night riders now in custody, announced late today that he would sue out writs of habeas corpus on Wednesday next asking bail for the fifty prisoners held by the military and civil authorities. He says the recent decision made by Judge Jones in the former habeas corpus cases stated plainly that the question of bail was not entered into, but that the legality of the arrests and the manner in which the prisoners are held is regarded by the judge as regular.

The state's officers will vigorously resist the new habeas corpus proceedings. They contend that they are not ready to adduce their evidence at this time.

Judge Jones will not hold court here tomorrow, and the grand jury will be given a day of rest. Court will convene, however, on Tuesday, and the cases of the alleged night riders will be taken up.

Probably Did.

"Pink becomes my complexion."

"Mama, do you mean that pink stuff in that little round box on your dresser at home?"

EXTRAVAGANZA AT BIJOU MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Time will tell with most any sort of experiment, and after such an experience, the test will deliver a sum total result that guides a future, or makes a chapter in history. This applies to the theatrical business, as well as to the work shop or the den of the chemist.

Exactly ten weeks ago the Bijou management announced the opening offering of its service for this season. Theater-goers found an absolutely new idea in things theatrical—a combination of good musical comedy and of high-class vaudeville acts. The test was on. The management labeled the attractions that have followed, extravaganza, or high-class burlesque, and it was the thought of burlesque that frightened some people. Ten years ago people who today crowd into vaudeville theaters would not have dared a visit to variety. Five years ago easterners would not have given support to advanced burlesque that has come about and that has created an independent circuit of forty theaters, of which the Bijou is now an important factor. And six weeks ago the representative people of Atlanta were not sure about the situation here.

During the last three weeks, however, the test here has been fairly made, and a good many of the best people of polite society, and of home and work, have seen Bijou performances, and indorsed the innovation. Particularly last week did this situation evidence itself, when there was an increase of from twenty-five to one hundred dollars in the receipts of each succeeding performance, and the business on Saturday eclipsed any other four performances on the week. And it has been a long time since such a representative gathering of people assembled at the Bijou.

For the week that will commence on this Monday afternoon, and that will record performances every night, and at Monday, Wednesday and Saturday matinee performances, Bob Manchester, long identified with extravaganza, will present his company of musical comedy and vaudeville players. When he put the organization together half a score of years ago, it was nameless. He called in a good number of friends to witness a dress rehearsal and suggest a name. A critic on one of the big papers suggested Cracker Jacks, and the name has become a trade-mark. Each season Mr. Manchester gets a new satire, a new musical program, new vaudeville features, and new imported costumes. This will be the first visit of the Cracker Jacks here. The company will bring fifty strangers to the city. There will be comedians, principals, vaudeville specialties and a chorus that will figure prominently in the assured success. Treasurer Bill Sharp declares the advance sale for this engagement is the leader for the season. The box office opens daily at 9 o'clock in the morning, and reservations can be made in advance for any performance.

Extravaganza has come to Atlanta to stay. It has sprung into popularity recently, with every assurance that the Bijou will continue to be one of the most popular places of amusement in all the south.

MORTUARY

Asa Bransford Audrews.

Asa Bransford Andrews, aged 73 years, a confederate veteran, died yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock at his residence, 53 Mills street, after a long illness with paralysis. Though he had been weak for many months, his death was very sudden. Mr. Andrews served throughout the war between the states with Wheeler's cavalry, Fourth Tennessee division. The body is being held at Barclay & Brandon's funeral parlors awaiting the arrival of relatives from Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Andrews is survived by his widow and eight children—Mrs. R. G. Mixon, Robert H. Andrews, Mrs. Edward Flury, Mrs. John Murphy, Rufus W. Andrews, Mrs. J. H. Burlingham, Mrs. R. C. Nelson and Ernest C. Andrews.

Robert T. Grogan.

The funeral of Robert T. Grogan, a yard conductor of the Southern railway, who was fatally injured by a freight train Friday night, and who died in the Atlanta hospital Saturday morning at 2:25 o'clock, was conducted at the residence of his mother at 313 Luckie street yesterday at noon. The body was taken to Goodwin Crossing, on the Southern road, for interment. An escort from the Delphi Lodge of the Knights of Pythias accompanied the body. Mr. Grogan was 29 years of age, and is survived by his widow and two little children and his mother and six sisters.

Robert E. McNabb.

The funeral services of Robert E. McNabb, formerly engineer of the Georgia railroad, whose death occurred Saturday morning, will be conducted at the residence, 124 Whitehall Terrace, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Junior Order United American Mechanics, Lodge No. 5, will attend in a body. Interment will be in Westview cemetery.

Robert Hamilton Whiteside.

The funeral of Robert Hamilton, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whiteside, who died Friday night at the residence, 238 West Mitchell street, will be held at Greenberg, Bond & Bloomfield's chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Vaughan will officiate. Interment will be in Westview cemetery.

Miss Sue DuPont, Albany, Ga.

Albany, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—News has reached Albany of the death yesterday in Miami, Fla., of Miss Sue DuPont, for many years a resident of this place. She moved to Miami several years ago on account of her health. She was a daughter of the late Captain T. D. DuPont, of Albany, and had relatives in Savannah. The funeral will take place here Monday morning.

J. L. Garner.

J. L. Garner, aged 17 years, died at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Garner, at 15 Peachtree place, last night at 10 o'clock. He was a grandson of Major McCullough, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The funeral services will be conducted at the residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Bachman officiating. The body will be taken tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock for interment in the Forest Hill cemetery in Chattanooga, Tenn.

SONG FEAST WAS SUCCESS

It was a crowd out for a good time yesterday at the all-day singing of the local police department at Piedmont park, and nobody who attended the occasion met with disappointment.

The singing began about 10 o'clock and lasted until 4:30, with an hour for dinner. At the gathering in the Georgia building were Assistant Chief of Police E. L. Jett, Captain James T. Shepard and Police Commissioners Van Dyke and Mason, while those who led off with the singing were the police committee, composed of Sergeant R. J. Brown, W. F. Harper and Dan Cook, and Prof. John L. Moore, of Bethlehem, Ga.; Prof. B. B. Bell, of Douglesville; Prof. C. H. Bottoms, of Jonesboro; Prof. J. B. Vaughan, of Athens; Prof. J. M. Pierce, of Atlanta, and others.

Probably two thousand people gathered for the singing and barbecue, the latter of which was pulled off for an hour beginning at 12:30. Twenty-one cascases had been started roasting the night before, and were in fine shape when the dinner bell sounded. Half a hundred chickens had been prepared, and the full baskets of the policemen and their wives and daughters further helped along.

Patrolmen Frey and Tye had charge of the barbecue. Owing to a superabundance of the latter three or four pigs were sent to the Home for the Friendless.

ACCEPTS NORFOLK CALL.

Rev. Sparks Melton Tenders Resignation at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Rev. Sparks W. Melton, pastor of the First Baptist church, tonight tendered his resignation to accept a call as pastor of the Freemason Street Baptist church at Norfolk, one of the leading congregations in that city.

Dr. Melton has lived in Augusta a number of years, and is universally popular, not only among the people of his church, but throughout the entire community.

THEATERS

The Grand.

Three years ago, as everyone will remember, a horde of speculators reaped a rich harvest during the first tour of "The Clansman." When you have your seat coupons in your pocket no speculator can hold you up for exorbitant prices. Watch the newspapers for the announcement of the opening of the sale of seats and get there early, for there will be a long line of ticket buyers. "The Traitor" will be the attraction at the Grand beginning Monday, November 16, for four nights and two matinees, Tuesday and Thursday.

"The Red Mill."

The following statistics will prove interesting to a lay mind which is more or less interested in theatrical affairs when he scans the following figures which are evident in "The Red Mill:" Number of principals, 12; female chorus, 24; male chorus, 16; children, 6; musicians, 8; working force, 6; executive staff, 4; aggregating 76 people who are directly interested in the performance. That the company uses two baggage cars, two coaches or two sleepers, as the occasion requires; that the season will average forty-two weeks, and that the company will cover six hundred miles a week.

May Robson.

At the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday next America's greatest character actress will be seen in the new American comedy, "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," by Anna Warner. L. S. Sire, under whose management Miss Robson is starring, has surrounded her with a strong company. Many well-known and prominent people will be found in the cast. Miss Robson has long been known as a character actress, and the role of Aunt Mary in this comedy is one of the best she has ever had. It was while reading the book that Miss Robson saw in Aunt Mary the character of herself, and asked Miss Warner to dramatize the novel for her.

The Lyric.

"Me, Him and I," Hurtig & Seamon's everlasting musical comedy success, will be at the beautiful Lyric, the handsomest playhouse in Dixie, all this week, commencing Monday night and including matinee performances Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

A concise description of "Me, Him and I" is a delightful mixture of nonsense, music and pretty girls, flanked by gorgeous scenic effects and a bewildering array of stunning costumes.

The piece has been seen here before, but, like some brands of liquor, improves with age, and is now the best ever presented, and keeps the audiences in a continuous roar of laughter, without a dull moment from the rise of the curtain to the finale ensemble. The plot of "Me, Him and I" deals mainly with the adventures of one Con Conn, a Hibernian, U. Kahn, a German, and Dusty Dawson, a tramp. Ed. Lee Wrothe, Richy W. Craig and Robert Deming figure in these respective roles. Their inimitable manner and the ludicrous make-up of this trio is in itself a sure laugh-producer.

One of the features of the performance will be the "High Roller S. S. Band," with Ed. Lee Wrothe as bandmaster.

DR. ROUTZAHN HERE TODAY

Will Lecture on Tuberculosis at Carnegie Library.

E. G. Routzahn, of New York, representing the "National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis," will deliver an address in the lecture room of the Carnegie library this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Routzahn will be the guest of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis and Visiting Nurse Association. He has been in charge of the exhibits of the national association which have created so much interest in the northern and southern cities, and it is the purpose of the Atlanta association to secure one of these exhibits for Atlanta at an early date.

Mr. Routzahn will also make a brief talk at the meeting of the Woman's Club at 3 o'clock, previous to his lecture in the library.

All of the members of the association and the public generally have been invited to attend the lecture.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

CUBAN CAMPAIGN DRAWS TO CLOSE

Presidential Election Will Be Held Next Saturday.

OUTCOME VERY DOUBTFUL

Property Owners Are for Menocal, the Conservative Candidate, but Gomez, the Liberal Leader, Will Receive a Very Strong Vote.

Havana, November 8.—On Saturday next elections will be held throughout the island for president, vice president, senators and representatives in the lower house for congress, to whom, according to the present program, will be committed the fate of the restored Cuban republic on the termination of the government of intervention, January 28, 1909.

The troops of the United States will be withdrawn on that date, which is three days in advance of the date originally set, in order that their departure may mark the anniversary of the birth of Jose E. Marti, the Cuban patriot, and the great body of Cubans have striven during the last few months towards a selection of candidates who will best realize their desire for self-government.

All Ready for Election.

Preparations for the elections are now complete. All of the election officers have been appointed, the electoral boards organized and the last ballots distributed, and the whole island is absorbed in the outcome of the struggle for supremacy. The conservatives are headed by General Mario Menocal and Dr. Rafael Montoro, the presidential and vice presidential candidates respectively, while General Jose M. Gomez and his former bitter rival in the party leadership, Alfredo Zayas, are the nominees of the liberal party, the Miguelista and Zayalsta factions, which finally united their forces in support of General Gomez, on the understanding that he would not be nominated for a second term.

It is assured beyond peradventure that absolute fairness will characterize the elections, about which every safeguard has been cast by the provisional government, in accordance with an elaborate election law framed by the advisory commission, of which Colonel Crowder is chairman. Both of the political leaders have given absolute assurances that they will accept loyally the results of the popular verdict. There is practically no difference in the platforms of the two parties, both having as their chief planks the preservation of the republic, equal rights for all citizens, the encouragement of agriculture and commerce, and the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States. The struggle is frankly for the possession of the government and the control of public patronage.

Both Men Veterans.

Both General Gomez and General Menocal are veterans of the revolution, and have a large following in virtue of their distinguished services in the field. Dr. Montoro is the foremost orator in Cuba, and was nominated in the expectation of his being able to control the Spanish vote, but he is unpopular with many Cubans on account of his attitude during the revolution, when he held office in the autonomous government in the last days of the Spanish regime. Senor Zayas is the idol of a large section of the liberals. He was the leader of the last uprising against President Tomas Estrada Palma, but his followers are suspected of giving but lukewarm support to the candidacy of General Gomez, between whom and Senor Zayas there was an implacable feud until it was apparent that the very existence of the liberal party was dependent upon a compromise, whereby Senor Zayas withdrew his pretentions to the presidency. The two factions, however, did not actually fuse, but Zayas accepted a nomination for the vice presidency, and the Zayalstas promised to aid in the election of the coalition candidates.

Interests for Menocal.

The best interests and large property elements are strongly in favor of General Menocal, but the result of the presidential election will probably be very close. Until recently the conservatives apparently had the better chance, based on confident expectations of defection from the liberal party of Juan Gualberto Gomez, the editor of La Lucha, and Brigadier General Ernesto Asbert, who a short time ago was selected governor of Havana. These anticipations have not been realized, and it is now rumored that Senor Gomez will receive an important diplomatic appointment in return for his loyalty to the liberals.

The result of the election will perhaps not be known for several days, despite the elaborate arrangements for the prompt forwarding of the returns from 1,448 polling places. The electoral college is composed of 107 members, the various provinces being represented as follows:

Pinar del Rio, 14; Havana, 26; Matanzas, 14; Santa Clara, 22; Camaguey, 9; Oriente, 22.

The polls will open at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. Each province is entitled to six senators and a proportionate number of the eighty-three representatives, according to population.

As a final precaution against even a suspicion of intimidation at the polls, Governor Magoon has appointed in command of the rural guards on election day the American officers who served as provincial governors at the last election.

Before accepting a favor look for the string that may be tied to it.—Atchison Globe.

PRIVATE SANITARIUM

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Graduate and attendant of Gynaecological Clinic, University of Giessen, Germany; Royal Saxon Infirmary for Women, Germany; Post-Graduate College and Hospital, New York; Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta; Royal Hospital for Women, Berlin, Germany.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN

If It's Shoes go to Byck's

If there are weak spots in our Shoes or our service and you know 'em, please tell us. We want to be strong and strait all the way thru.

—BYCK'S

We have a Shoe Store that we modestly, yet mightily, believe is the best Shoe Store here. Hundreds and hundreds of folks think same thing about it.

And you never saw a Shoe Store that wanted to have everything JUST RIGHT more than this one does.

We want to give you full value for every dollar you spend for Byck Shoes. We want you to get good Shoes and good service. We want you to be happy over every transaction you have with Byck's. We want to deserve your trade.

In other words, we want to have a Shoe Store you'll like to come to and be glad to get your Shoes from.

Shoes for the Whole Family

BYCK'S

(*Pronounced Bix*)

SECOND MEETING OF GOVERNORS

Chief Magistrates of States Will Meet in Washington Dec. 1.

Washington, November 8.—Invitations to a second meeting in Washington of the governors or their representatives have been sent out by the national conservation of resources commission. The date announced is Tuesday, December 1, the first general meeting of the conservation committee itself for organization. Both these meetings are the outgrowth of the white house conference of governors last May, at which the conservation movement was launched.

At the forthcoming meeting the governors will discuss the work which the national conservation commission has been carrying on during the summer and fall. The outcome of this work is the first thorough inventory of the nation's natural resources the federal government has ever made. The inventory is now practically complete, and most of the summaries on the waters, forests, lands and minerals of the United States have been handed in by the experts who have been steadily at work on them for nearly five months. On this inventory, which the conservation commission expects to lay before the governors, the report which President Roosevelt has requested the commission to make to him not later than January, will be based.

From present indications the December conference will be second in importance only to the conference of governors at the white house last May. Governors who cannot attend in person will send representatives, and the executives are invited to bring advisers along as they did last spring.

The governors of more than half of the states have appointed commissions, and these commissions are now at work along the same lines in their states that the national commission is following for the whole country.

The governors of most of the other states have announced their intention to appoint commissions.

Keeping Cool.

"Is your husband a man of presence of mind?"

"Indeed, he is."

"What would he do if he happened to go downstairs at night and run into a burglar?"

"He would wish he hadn't happened to go downstairs."

UNION LABOR IN CONVENTION

American Federation Meets at Denver Today---Fight on Gompers.

Denver, Colo., November 8.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which it is probable will be the most important gathering in its history, will begin in this city tomorrow. The program carried out by the executive council during the recent political campaign and which has generally been referred to as Mr. Gompers' plan, will come up for endorsement.

Opponents of Samuel Gompers," of more or less strength within the federation, are charging him with "pernicious political activity" and using other arguments to convince delegates that he has lost standing as a leader of working men and that the working classes need expect nothing from congress in the way of legislation if Gompers continues at the head.

Among those who are expected to lead the fight against the reelection of the federation president is Daniel Keefe, of the longshoremen's union, who was charged with deserting the federation's executive committee and coming out for Taft in consideration of the promise of political office.

Although it is difficult to get the temper of the delegates at this time, local leaders who will participate in the sessions of the convention laugh at the idea of Gompers being turned down. They point to the defeat of certain candidates for congress known as enemies of labor as a distinct victory to the cause in spite of the federation's unfruitful support of the democratic ticket.

In addition to this leading question there are a number of matters up for decision, mostly relating to internal dissensions of affiliated bodies, quarrels over jurisdiction, etc. Half a dozen cities are after the convention in 1909.

Different.

Wilbur Wright, so we are told,
Stopped his motor in midair,
Picked out the place he'd like to land,
And gently landed there.

And there were many candidates
Whose motors were stopped thus,
They did not pick their spot to land;
And landed in a muss.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Another Opportunity Before Prices Advance

Coal Per Ton { Kentucky Block $4.50 / Genuine Jellico Block $5 } Coal Per Ton

For Smokeless Fuel and Economy, Use Gas Coke $5.00 Per Ton

Try and be convinced

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"Correct Clothes for Men"

A Suit worth while

SPECIAL VALUES in all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, in plaids, checks and stripe effects, at

$15.00

The best Suits in all Atlanta for the money. They are really better values, and you must see them to appreciate them. They won't last long. See window display.

Essig Bros
"Correct Clothes for Men"
26 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

DOCTORS COME THIS MORNING

Physicians From All Over the South to Attend Convention.

Physicians from all of the southern states will begin to move on Atlanta today, for Tuesday the annual convention of the Southern Medical Association will convene in this city for a three days' session.

This is one of the most important gatherings of the profession to be held in the south. Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, is chairman of the entertainment committee, and has arranged a series of delightful affairs in honor of the visitors.

Tuesday the opening session will be taken up, largely, with the welcoming address of Governor Smith, on the part of the state, Mayor Joyner for Atlanta, and some Atlanta physician on the part of the profession.

There are to be so many in attendance that the sessions will be split up into subjects and held at the New Kimball, the Piedmont and the lecture room of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons on Butler street.

"Have your dealer order your Clinchfield Domestic Coal, or write direct to the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, Charlotte, N. C."

INSTANT RELIEF FROM CATARRH.

Send for a Trial Sample of This Great Remedy, and Convince Yourself of Its Merit.

When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages, where the disease is located, and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Mrs. M. C. Black, Anderson, S. C., Writes:

"I write to tell you that I am a thousand times obliged to you for the trial package of Eclipse Catarrh Cure which you sent me a short time ago. The remedy has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used and I am going to recommend it to all my friends who suffer with catarrh. It is worth its weight in gold to any one who suffers with this disease.

"I feel that I can never say enough in praise of your remedy and will always be your friend for the good it has done me."

Send for Week's Treatment.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. ***

The government green stamp overlapping the bottle containing Clarke's Pure Rye is your guarantee of purity, age and strength. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

It's a wise housewife who knows the hunger-saving grace in every box of

KENNESAW BISCUIT

5c

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

STOCK MARKET FULL OF ENERGY

Much Activity Follows Close of Political Campaign.

ROADS SEEK HIGHER RATES

It Is Believed That There Is a More Tolerant Public Sentiment Towards Corporations, and That It Will Be Possible to Advance Rates.

New York, November 8.—The release of much industrial energy, held in reserve pending the national election, was counted upon with the passing of that event. The record of the past week in that respect was in agreement with the confident expectation universally held in financial circles. In the response of the stock market to the situation, however, there was a genuine surprise. As the speculative medium of events to come, rather than those already accomplished, the action of the stock market indicates that the extensive advance in prices which had occurred over the level of last year's depression, while fully commensurate with the improvement then in sight in the country's affairs, did not begin to measure the hopes of the ultimate improvement to occur.

The outbreak of a furor of speculation last week is the most remarkable in view of the accurate predictions of the result of the election, so far as the great parties are concerned, which were current and which were accepted in Wall street before the decision at the polls.

There were few observers in Wall street who had not given the advice that the first after-election rise in prices would be followed, almost certainly, by a sharp reaction. The inrush of new demand for stocks, on the contrary, has been sufficient to sweep up all selling to realize, with a sustained upward movement of prices.

The news of the week contained plentiful evidence of the quick movement that has occurred towards revival of industrial and commercial activity following the election. The response in this field apparently exceeds as much the expectation as does the market movement of stocks. One apprehension dispelled by the result of the election, and which was lost sight of in the consideration of the larger results, was that the minor political parties would reveal a growth of future dangers to capital and property rights, even if no concrete results were achieved.

The assumption of more tolerant public sentiment towards corporations finds expression in the unconcealed determination of the railroads to secure higher rates for freight than they have hitherto enjoyed. The knowledge of a concerted movement to this end is credited with large influence on the animated speculation in stocks which gained volume as the week progressed. The enthusiasm of the speculation owes much, also, to the conviction that conditions favor a quick rail recovery to an extent unusual after financial crisis

"CLINCHFIELD—THE COAL OF QUALITY."

FIRST CIVIC EXHIBIT PLANNED FOR PITTSBURG

It Will Be Held in Connection With Meeting of National Municipal League.

Philadelphia, November 8.—In connection with the joint yearly meeting of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, to be held in Pittsburg, November 16-20, the first civic exhibit will be held. This will include exhibits of industrial conditions, public health, municipal government, congestion of population, housing conditions, transportation, the land system and town planning.

Invitations to this meeting, which will be one of the most important held by the two associations, have been issued by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary, of this city. It is expected that more than two hundred experts in civic affairs and active reformers will be present, representing all the large cities.

The questions of greatest public interest which will be considered by the Pittsburg meeting will be those pertaining to the conservation of national resources, including the forests, public utilities commissions, with Chairman Meyers, of the Wisconsin commission; Thomas M. Osborne, of the New York commission, and Joseph B. Eastman, of the Boston commission, as the speakers; charter and electoral reforms, the billboard and smoke nuisance.

It is also probable that a report will be submitted pertaining to the recent inquiry made by the National Municipal League concerning the liquor problem in the various states. This inquiry was conducted entirely upon impartial lines with a view of ascertaining the actual results of the practical application of high license, local option, prohibition, or other means.

Attorney General Bonaparte is president of the National Municipal League, and will preside over the Pittsburg meeting. His address will deal with the significance of recent disclosures of corruption in public affairs and prosecutions. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, will preside over the meetings of the American Civic Association, of which he is president.

Secretary Root has promised to attend the Pittsburg meeting if at all possible, and will discuss the steps taken for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

Protection of American forests, with special reference to the recent devastating fires, will be the theme of a talk by Gifford Pinchot, of the United States forest service.

Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, which guarantees age, strength and purity. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

The Chimney.

Where wood is much used as a fuel, according to Suburban Life, considerable soot collects in the chimneys, and it is a source of many fires. The chimney should be burned out once a year at least and the work done on a damp day, or it may be swept out. A chimney is burned out by placing a bundle of straw or similar material in the bottom of the flue and firing it. To sweep out a chimney a small metal ball about four inches in diameter is hung on a thin rope and pulled up and down in the chimney until it is clean. When not too high, the chimney can be cleaned by a brush on a jointed pole.

NEW AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT AND DAKOTA GIRL WHO IS SPONSOR



The battleship North Dakota, known as the new American Dreadnought, will be launched at Quincy, Mass., on November 10. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will attend the ceremonies, and Miss Mary L. Burton, of Fargo, N. D., will act as sponsor. Naval experts believe the North Dakota will prove the fastest battleship afloat. When in commission she will be commanded by Captain Charles J. Badger, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

ENCOURAGE THE FACTORIES, URGES CHAIRMAN M'LENDON

Chairman S. G. McLendon, of the railroad commission of Georgia, in a statement issued Saturday, discusses the advantages that would accrue to the state from the enlargement of the factories, and adverts particularly to those that manufacture cotton and wood products.

He urges the railroads to cooperate to the extent of their ability to the end that small factories may spring up along their lines. He states that the commission will, during its tours of inspection, look into the sources of the merchandise offered carriers, and endeavor to protect the factories which give employment to the people and add to the wealth of the state. The chairman writes:

If the railroad commission of Georgia is to do nothing but await the filing of complaints and to act upon these when filed, it will do an important work, but it will fall far short of its opportunity to serve the people and to promote the general welfare of the state.

The law requires me as chairman to give all my time to the duties of my office, and last winter I formulated in my own mind and in January partly announced a plan of work which I hoped would result in the adjustment of all differences between the people and the railroads, the wiping out of all unjust discriminations, the establishment of just and reasonable rates, and the making of Georgia the most inviting state in the south for the investment of capital.

I have had and now have it in mind to see to it that each road in this state should investigate the trade territory of every trade center in the state, whether large or small, and that the roads should extend to its utmost legitimate limit the trade area of every trade center, not only within but without the state. I believe it to be to the best interests of the people that every commodity we produce, whether from above or below the surface of the earth, should be advanced just as far as possible toward its most complete manufactured form before it is offered for sale, in order that the producer of the raw material might obtain at his door the highest price and that home labor might find profitable employment in the manufacture of home material.

I believe the number of things Georgia manufactures, from cotton and wood could be almost indefinitely enlarged to the enrichment of the state. Let any citizen of the state take pencil and paper, go through his premises and jot down the things of which he makes daily use that are made of these two commodities; let him make note of how many of these things are made of Georgia material but manufactured out of Georgia and shipped back into Georgia for purposes of sale.

Products of Cotton Mills.

Of things made of cotton, where is manufactured the hosiery, wearing apparel, such as socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, bed spreads, flour sacks, plow lines, back bands, mattresses, bed ticking, and so on, which the Georgian buys and uses every day? Who manufactures his wagons, buggies, plow-stocks, barrels, kegs, buckets, tubs, chairs, tables, show cases, mantels, desks and the like, and innumerable other articles of wood which he uses every day?

We ship out of Georgia an average of 1,500,000 bales of raw cotton, and we manufacture an average of about 500,000 bales. We say we send out this one-half million bales in manufactured form. As a matter of fact, millions of pounds of our so-called manufactured cotton has only reached the first and simplest stage of manufacture. It is shipped out as yarn, and even in this crude form it has furnished employment to thousands who were necessary consumers not only of cotton from the nearby farms, but were also consumers of other products of those same nearby farms.

Value of Manufactures.

Georgia ships out other millions of pounds of cotton beyond the stage of yarn, but it ships out an exceedingly small amount of manufactured cotton goods ready for use. The further the manufacture is carried in the direction of the finished product, the more labor employed. The 1,500,000 bales of cotton we sell raw would, at ten cents per pound, bring into the state $75,000,000. The 500,000 bales which we sell in manufactured form on the same basis of cost for the raw material, would bring into the state not less than $50,000,000.

If the process of manufacture of the 500,000 bales were carried still further, it is safe to say that this 500,000 bales would bring back to Georgia as large a sum of money as the one and one-half million bales that are sold in unmanufactured form.

I believe the railroads through their proper traffic officers, should take a direct interest in every manufacturing plant, no matter how small, along their lines and help every one of them to occupy the very largest possible selling territory, intra-state and inter-state, consistent with a just and reasonable rate adjustment. I believe the state's manufacturing power should be developed to the fullest possible extent, and I think the railroad commission and the officers of the railroads should have personal knowledge of these things and should take a live and personal interest in them. I think the commission should see to it that the roads become the partners, in a sense, of their patrons and take just as much interest in the extension of their business as their patrons take in their own business, and I think further that the commission should keep itself and the people of the state fully informed. I believe the dissemination of such knowledge is essential to right thinking and intelligent action on the part of all concerned, and I believe for more reasons than one that the dissemination of such information ought to be and will be of especial value at this particular time. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that the less the railroad commission knows of the railroads the better it can regulate them.

Decrease in Freight of A. & W. P.

As a first step in carrying out this general idea, a part of the commission last week made a trip over the Atlanta & West Point railroad. The general purpose of such a trip was to put the commission in a position to render the public and the patrons of that road the largest and most intelligent service. Among other things of interest to others than those who live along the line of the Atlanta & West Point, the commission learned that the shipment of cotton factory products over the Atlanta & West Point and the Western of Alabama, which is simply two names for one road, amounted during the month of August, 1908, to only 30 per cent of what that movement was in August, 1907; that the movement of these products for September, 1908, was only 29 per cent of what that movement was in September, 1907. The exact movement of cotton piece goods from local and competitive points on the Atlanta & West Point, including the tonnage which it received from and delivered to the Western Railway of Alabama, in the two months named compared with the same period of 1907 was:

	Aug., lbs.	Sept., lbs.
1907	3,659,379	3,498,885
1908	1,085,144	1,015,607
Decrease in lbs.	2,574,235	2,483,278
Decrease in pct.	70	71

These figures mean that the mills put into manufactured form in August, 1908, 5,148 bales of cotton less than were manufactured in August, 1907. They mean that for the month of September, 1908, the mills along this road manufactured 4,966 bales of cotton less than they manufactured in September, 1907. Here was a net falling off of 10,114 bales of cotton. If the mills manufactured as much in 1908 for these two months as they manufactured for the same period of 1907, they have the manufactured output of this number of bales of raw cotton on hand and unsold and unshipped. If they did not buy or manufacture this cotton, then they are not burdened with unsold goods.

Mill Men Must Retrench.

The fact is, none of these things happened in the full, but each of them happened in part. Necessarily, when sales of manufactured goods began to fall off, the purchase of raw cotton had likewise to fall off. The prudent manufacturer will not continue to pile up manufactured goods when he cannot sell them. He must stop manufacturing and of course must stop buying, not because he is an enemy to the cotton producer, but because the very life of his business and his limitations of capital and credit put upon him the necessity of yielding to conditions which he cannot control.

What is true of conditions along the line of the Atlanta & West Point railroad may be accepted as indicative of the general situation in the manufacturing districts of the south. I believe our mills have bought and manufactured cotton just as long as prudence would justify, and if spinners are to be condemned as the enemies of the producer, I think our own people at least ought not to visit any blame upon our own manufacturers. These conditions, of course, will pass away with the return of normal business. I give them to the public at this time because I think they are food for thought. The commission proposes to help every town in the state to the fullest extent consistent with due regard to the rights of other towns and proposes to help in every way that it can every industry in the state to reach the widest possible markets.

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RELIGIOUS FAITH OF JUDGE TAFT

It Is Purely His Own Private Concern, Says Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT WRITES LETTER

In Which He Answers Some Criticisms Made Regarding Religious Views of Taft—Man's Religious Faith Should Not Be Used Against Him Politically.

Washington, D. C., November 8.—"Secretary Taft's religious faith is purely his own private concern, and not a matter for general discussion and political discrimination," says President Roosevelt in a letter he made public tonight, in which he answers numerous correspondents. The president says he deferred the publication of the letter until now to avoid any agitation likely to influence the election.

The letter follows:

"November 6, 1908.—My Dear Sir: I have received your letter running, in part, as follows:

"'While it is claimed almost universally that religion should not enter into politics, yet there is no denying that it does, and the mass of the voters that are not Catholics will not support a man for any office, especially for president of the United States, who is a Roman Catholic.

"'Since Taft has been nominated for president by the republican party, it is being circulated and is constantly urged, as a reason for not voting for Taft that he is an infidel (Unitarian), and his wife and brother Roman Catholics. * * * If his feelings are in sympathy with the Roman Catholic church on account of his wife and brother being Catholics, that would be objectionable to sufficient number of voters to defeat him. On the other hand, if he is an infidel, that would be sure to mean defeat. * * * I am writing this letter for the sole purpose of giving Mr. Taft an opportunity to let the world know what his religious belief is.'

Taft's Religious Views.

"I received many such letters as yours during the campaign, expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Taft on religious grounds; some of them on the ground that he was a Unitarian, and others on the ground that he was suspected to be in sympathy with Catholics. I did not answer any of these letters during the campaign because I regarded it as an outrage even to agitate such a question as a man's religious convictions, with the purpose of influencing a political election. But now that the campaign is over, when there is opportunity for men calmly to consider whether such propositions as those you make in your letter would lead, I wish to invite them to consider them, and I have selected your letter to answer because you advance both the objections commonly urged against Mr. Taft, namely, that he is a Unitarian, and also that he is suspected of sympathy with the Catholics.

"You ask that Mr. Taft shall 'let the world know what his religious belief is.' This is purely his own private concern, and it is a matter between him and his Maker, a matter for his own conscience, and to require it to be made public under penalty of political discrimination is to negative the first principles of our government, which guarantee complete religious liberty, and the right to each man to act in religious affairs as his own conscience dictates. Mr. Taft never asked my advice in the matter, but if he had asked it, I should have emphatically advised him against thus stating publicly his religious belief. The demand for a statement of a candidate's religious belief can have no meaning except that there may be discrimination for or against him because of that belief. Discrimination against the holder of one faith means retaliatory discrimination against men of other faiths. The inevitable result of entering upon such a practice would be an abandonment of our real freedom of conscience and a reversion to the dreadful conditions of religious dissension which in so many lands have proved fatal to true liberty, to true religion, and to all advance in civilization.

An Outrage, Says Roosevelt.

"To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life. You are entitled to know whether a man seeking your suffrages is a man of clean and upright life, honorable in all his dealings with his fellows, and fit by qualification and purpose to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate, but you are not entitled to know matters which lie purely between himself and his Maker. If it is proper or legitimate to oppose a man for being a Unitarian, as was John Quincy Adams, for instance, as is the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the present moment chaplain of the senate, and an American whose life all good Americans are proud—then it would be equally proper to support or oppose a man because of his views on justification by faith, or the method of administering the sacrament, or the gospel of salvation by works. If you once enter on such a career there is absolutely no limit at which you can legitimately stop.

"So much for your objections to Mr. Taft because he is a Unitarian. Now, for your objections to him because you think his wife and brother to be Roman Catholics. As it happens, they are not; but if they were, or if he were a Roman Catholic himself, it ought not to affect in the slightest degree any man's supporting him for the position of president. You say that 'the mass of the voters that are not Catholics will not support a man for any office, especially for president of the United States, who is a Roman Catholic.'

Believes It Is a Slander.

"I believe that when you say this you foully slander your fellow countrymen. I do not for one moment believe that the mass of our fellow citizens, or that any considerable number of our fellow citizens, can be influenced by such narrow bigotry as to refuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed. Such a consideration should never be treated as a reason for either supporting or opposing a candidate for a political office. Are you aware that there are several states in this union where the majority of the people are now Catholics? I should reprobate in the severest terms the Catholics who in those states (or in any other states) who refused to vote for the most fit man because he happened to be a Protestant; and my condemnation would be exactly as severe for Protestants who, under reversed circumstances, refused to vote for a Catholic. In public life I am happy to say that I have known many men who were elected, and constantly reelected, to office in districts where the great majority of their constituents were of a different belief.

"I know Catholics who have, for many years, represented constituencies mainly Protestant, and Protestants who have for many years represented constituencies mainly Catholic; and among the congressmen whom I know particularly well was one man of Jewish faith, who represented a district in which there were hardly any Jews at all. All of these men, by their very existence in political life, refute the slander you have uttered against your fellow Americans.

Predicts Jew for President.

"I believe that this republic will endure for many centuries. If so, there will doubtless be among its presidents Protestants and Catholics, and very probably at some time, Jews. I have consistently tried, while president, to act in relation to my fellow Americans of Catholic faith as I hope that any future president, who happens to be a Catholic, will act towards his fellow Americans of Protestant faith. Had I followed any other course I should have felt that I was unfit to represent the American people.

"In my cabinet at the present moment there sit side by side Catholic and Protestant, Christian and Jew, each man chosen because, in my belief, he is peculiarly fit to exercise, on behalf of all our people, the duties of the office to which I have appointed him. In no case does the man's religious belief, in any way, influence his discharge of his duties, save as it makes him more eager to act justly and uprightly in his relations to all men. The sample principles that have obtained in appointing the members of my cabinet, the highest officials under me, the officials to whom is entrusted the work of carrying out all the important policies of my administration, are the principles upon which all good Americans should act in choosing, whether by election or appointment, the men to fill any office from the highest to the lowest in the land.

"Yours truly,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"Mr. J. C. Martin, Dayton, Ohio."

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45-47-49 Peachtree St., Atlanta

PENDLETON IS MUCH BETTER

Judge Will Resume the Superior Court Work This Morning.

Judge John T. Pendleton, of the superior court of Fulton county, who was compelled to adjourn court Saturday, on account of the flow of blood in his mouth, following the biting of his tongue, at breakfast, spent a comfortable day Sunday, and last night it was stated he would hold court this morning as usual.

Judge Pendleton was at breakfast when he accidentally bit his tongue, severing an artery. The flow of blood did not stop, and at noon he was compelled to adjourn his court and call in a physician.

Saturday afternoon and night he did not speak, but was radically improved Sunday.

The temporary illness of this distinguished jurist has been the matter of deep concern among the members of the Atlanta Bar Association, and the fact that he will return to court will be a matter of general interest throughout their numbers.

CASTORIA
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Birds That Play.

Some birds, like all children, like to play, and Australia and New Guinea produce the "bower bird," which builds regular playhouses. These houses are not a part of their nests, but are constructed usually in the shape of covered archways of little boughs two or three feet long, eighteen inches high and about as wide. They use these houses simply for their games, as if they were club houses. Generally these playhouses are decorated with bright colored shells and feathers, just as children decorate their playhouses.

Eight-twenty evening, seven forty-five morning, are the departing times of A., B. & A. trains. Sleeper at night. Call ticket office, Bell phone 11, Atlanta 223.

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The Constitution

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., November 9, 1908.

It's a solid south in its welcome to Visitor Taft.

Nothing still in this country but Indian summer.

Though you can't keep the country down, you may still be a factor in holding it up.

Thanks, that this beautiful Indian summer weather wasn't caught in that whirlwind finish.

The lost sheep of the fold should not despair. Some of them are still all wool and more than a yard wide.

Here and there they made a break or two in the general solidity, but the south is far from being "dead broke."

Candidates who didn't get the office are resigned. They never would have resigned had the people landed them.

In this beautiful harvest weather Kansas is howling to let us know that prosperity is what's the matter with her.

They're after the tobacco trust again. Can't hit it hard enough—if it was responsible for the campaign cigars.

Now that Texas has Oil Magnate Pierce, she is preparing to throw light on the situation where Hearst left off.

The jovial Georgia editors may soon be saying: "Judge Taft, president-elect of the United States, is in our midst."

The lawless night riders have engaged lawyers to prove that the law doesn't know what it's talking about in their case.

There is no way in which we can please our English critics. They even maintain that our light literature is a dead weight.

Can't keep the tariff down. After a strenuous campaign it wakes up to the fact that it is high time for it to be revised again.

Cuba has learned a trick or two about politics, and she never will be satisfied until there are enough offices to go around.

It will indeed be a day of Thanksgiving to Mr. Archbold, but we doubt if he will run the risk of making a cross-mark on a bill-of-fare.

The campaign prophet is never entirely off the job, for he is the same chap who predicts the end of the world several times each year.

It would take more night riders than Kentucky can furnish to surround the lads Marse Henry is trying to get back to the constitution.

Notwithstanding the demands of the late campaign, the firecracker and skyrocket trust hopes to make it interesting for us during the Christmas holidays.

Now is the time for the kaiser to take that promised trip in an airship. In the controversy between France and Germany he would then have the upper hand.

Possible paragraphs when the president is editor: "Uncle Billy Vengeance, the oldest hunter in the country, laid a fine Rocky Mountain bear on our table yesterday."

"Cabinet-Trainer Muldoon was a pleasant visitor at this office yesterday. He speaks in high terms of the cabinet material he has on hand. He is keeping the boys hard at work at the punching-bag, and reports good results all around."

BACK TO OLD BAD HABITS.

It is discouraging to note that with the advent of the winter season some of the railroads are dropping back into their former bad habits of missing mail and passenger connections with their old-time, accustomed regularity.

Things moved along pretty smoothly for a season with only an occasional lapse.

But now there are cropping out evidences of persistent failure to meet connections that make a published, promised schedule look like the democratic vote in an alleged doubtful state.

Four times within one week—on October 28, 30, 31 and November 2—the Southern railway's train No. 14, bringing all the important mail from the north and west, and carrying passengers to points in southern Georgia, has failed to make connections at Helena with the Seaboard Air Line train, westbound, which supplies a large and important business territory.

This has happened, despite the fact that the Southern's schedule was changed, with one at least among the purposes of the change, to meet this very connection and satisfy a righteous public complaint of inadequate mail and passenger facilities.

It put something like an hour and a half between the arriving time at Helena of the Southern and the departure of the Seaboard connection.

And yet, with the advent of the winter season the new connection is broken with a regularity that makes it practically valueless to the interests it was intended to serve.

The people of Fitzgerald, Abbeville, Ocilla, Rochelle and other important business centers in southern Georgia, appealed to the railroad commission to order a connection between these trains at Helena, in order that they might have something approximating a prompt mail and passenger service.

The railroad commission was about to order it done, as it had a perfect right to do under the Georgia law and the decision in the North Carolina case, when the Southern, through its representatives, stated that such action would be unnecessary, as it proposed to change its schedules to an extent that would leave ample time for making this connection.

The schedule was changed all right, and there is no further complaint about the theory of the situation; but it doesn't work out in practice.

A schedule is meaningless unless it is maintained with some sort of regularity.

The railroad commission ought to see to it that the promise made regarding this connection is kept in letter and in spirit. That much is due the people of the section which needs and is entitled to the service, and they are not going to be satisfied with a promise that means nothing.

There is no question that if the commission would do a little business with a "big stick" it would get results.

An order requiring the railroad company to run a special local train when the through train is more than thirty minutes late would very soon do the work.

And the commission has the power to do that under the Georgia law.

But it is said that the Georgia commission is not as enthusiastic now in its efforts to protect the people as it once was. If it is, here is a chance for it to show that it means business.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT VS. MOB LAW.

Convinced that effective opposition to the generation of the spirit of mob law must come from organized action of law-abiding citizens, the two Atlanta civic leagues have issued a stirring address to the coordinated leagues through the state.

This appeal urges "help in the strict enforcement of the law and the preservation of the peace of the state by public and open deliverances that will create strong public sentiment against open defiance of the law."

Put down the mob spirit! Nip this blighting pest while it is yet in the bud! This is the appeal addressed to coordinated civic leagues organized in eighty-three counties of the state—and the address of ex-Governor Northen and Chas. T. Hopkins, published elsewhere, should evoke the favorable response of every law-abiding citizen of the state.

Active and outspoken efforts are urged toward preserving respect for the courts and their authority.

"Trial by jury is the great bulwark of our security in person and in property," recites the address. When the courts are discredited and brought into contempt by citizens taking the law into their own hands, the power of the state is rendered nil, and the end is anarchy.

The influence of the civic leagues organized over this state will prove a power for good in counteracting the pernicious influence of night-riding outrages in other states.

A healthy and aggressive public sentiment for law and order is often more effective in keeping down disorder than the police or the fear of the courts.

The organizations for law and order formed throughout Georgia will exercise a tremendously deterrent influence upon those inclined to take the law into their own hands. Moreover, it will give invaluable support and encouragement to those charged with upholding the dignity of the state and the majesty of the law.

On the other hand, indifference or half-hearted support of the law on part of the public will most surely weaken those who should be stern and uncompromising in opposition to lawlessness.

It is for the public to say whether irresponsible mob law shall supplant the orderly and regular procedure of the courts.

If mob vengeance in punishing the more serious crimes is permitted, the next step is mob work in resenting small or fancied injuries. Yesterday's news dispatches reported the case of a man living near Waverly, Tenn., being punished by a mob because he sold several sacks of peanuts.

The end of mob law would be farcical if it were not so desperately serious.

But the people of Georgia will not throw away the highest gifts and blessings that civilization has brought in the way of security and protection for home and property, and they may be depended upon to make plain their position in response to the request of Messrs. Northen and Hopkins addressed to the civic leagues of Georgia.

WELCOME TO THE U. D. C'S.

The delegates to the fifteenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who will gather in Atlanta this week for a four days' session, are assured the heartiest and most whole-souled reception extended any gathering which has met in this city in years.

The indications are that this will be the largest and most important gathering ever held by the national body.

In addition to the delegates from the southern states, visitors from eight of the more distant states of the union will gather in Atlanta for the patriotic exercises. The attendance will be notable in point of numbers and of exceptional importance from the personnel of those who will attend.

The splendid success of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the work it has done in perpetuating the history of the country make it one of the most notable of the national patriotic organizations.

The membership is not confined to the south. The order embraces 950 chapters scattered through twenty-hree states.

It has established chapters in faraway Washington, in Oregon, Montana, New Mexico, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois and in the City of Mexico. A representative from the City of Mexico chapter and from those in Iowa, Oklahoma, California, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and New York will be present in Atlanta this week.

Atlanta feels that she is honoring herself in honoring the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Every provision has been made by the local chapters to the end that their stay may be both pleasant and of value in furthering their patriotic work.

MONUMENT TO WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The erection of a monument in the city of Atlanta to the women of the Confederacy is the noble and inspiring task to which the Confederate veterans of the state have turned their enthusiastic attention.

In a card published elsewhere today, Judge Alvan D. Freeman, of Newnan, makes an eloquent plea for the vigorous prosecution of the plans for collecting funds to raise this monument on the capitol square in Atlanta.

At their recent convention in Atlanta, the United Confederate Veterans pledged themselves to set up this enduring monument to the heroism, the loyalty and the unfailing affection and encouragement of the women who with them bore the hardships and sufferings of war, and have since the declaration of peace sought to perpetuate deeds of valor done on land and sea.

Every memorial erected anywhere in the south to commemorate the names and the achievements of Confederate soldiers has been made possible by the hearty cooperation and willing work of the women.

As an act of tardy recognition and appreciation of those labors, the veterans of Georgia have decided that these noble women shall be honored with this mark of reverence and respect.

As they were the inspiration of the buoyant young soldiers who marched out to do battle, so were they the stay and encouragement of wearied and torn troops. And when the end came, they helped to close up the wounds of war and to inspire for victories of peace the flagging spirits of the defeated hosts.

It is a noble and commendable work to which the veterans of Georgia have set their hand. Those who lived through the scenes of the sixties wish to erect by their own work this monument to those who shared their victories and defeats. They do not care to leave this work of love to future generations.

It is most important for the success of the enterprise that those appointed from the various camps of the state to solicit funds should proceed diligently with their work.

Too often worthy enterprises of this kind fail for lack of aggressive action when the fires of first enthusiasm are burning brightly.

The task should be an easy one for the 150 camps throughout the state. Every man should gladly cooperate and every one will give to the extent of his ability when the matter is brought to his attention.

The good work should not be permitted to flag until a monument that is "beautiful in design and chaste in expression" adorns the state capitol grounds.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Dance the Dream Away.

I.

If life's a dream—a riddle,
As still the sages say,
We'll keep time to the fiddle
And dance the dream away!

II.

In winter we'll go singing,
And reap the rose of June,
But still this word comes ringing:
"The music stops so soon!"

III.

Yet while the time is racing
To meet another day,
It's Joy that we're embracing,
So—dance the dream away!

* * * * *

He Didn't Catch the Rabbit.

"I tole de man dat I wuz mighty short er coal an' wood," said Brother Dickey, "an' he tol' me, did I know how ter git some, an' I tol' 'um 'no—dat's what I wuz tryin' ter know,' an' de man say:

"'You go down yander, ter whar de graveyard at, an' fetch me de front foot er a graveyard rabbit, an' I'll give you half a ton er coal. I pertickler wants dat rabbit foot ter take off a spell somebody put on me.'"

"Well, did you get the rabbit foot?" someone asked.

"No, suh. De place whar de graveyard at is too fur fer me ter travel, bein' ez I got de rheumatism; 'sides dat, ef de dead is at peace it ain't fer de likes er me ter wake 'um up a'gin ter de tribulations er dis sufferin' ol' worl'!"

* * * * *

On Easy Street.

Judd Mortimer Lewis is one poet who sings to us from Easy Street:

"The turkey bird
Is getting fat,
And, here where we
Are living at,
We still have chickens
Frying size,
We still have stuff
For punkin pies,
And we have quarts
Of buttermilk
And morning dawns
As smooth as silk
With flapjacks hot,
And sirup sweet,
And everything
That's good to eat!
Proclaim Thanksgiving,
Or do not,
We've got such an
Abundant lot
Of things we're thankful
For, we vow,
We're startin' bein'
Thankful now."

Life and Hope.

I.

Life is a believer—
Ever thinks he'll win;
Hope is a deceiver,
But we'll trust him once ag'in!

II.

Talks about the roses
Where the light is born,
When the darkness closes,
Leaves us with the thorn!

III.

Hope, the bright deceiver,
Still each life controls;
Better one believer
Than a million doubtin' souls!

* * * * *

News From the Settlement.

"We are not exactly happy on the way, but we are not too mean to shout 'Amen' when the rest of the world cries 'Hallelula!'"

"Just how the editor knew we had 'possum for dinner last Tuesday is more than we can tell, but he came just in the nick of time and dinnered with us.

"We have much for which to be thankful. We raise our own turkeys, but turkey for dinner is so common in our settlement that we sometimes forget to thank Providence for it.

"There is no news to speak of, except that we'll all build up this old country if we keep the saw in the log, and keep the sawdust flying."

* * * * *

The Editor's Sorrow.

"Collections are mighty slow," says the editor of The Adams Enterprise. "We have a first-class shot gun, and we might have some influence in stirring up delinquent subscribers, but we can't get anyone to credit us for buckshot, and we are not inclined to join the Night Riders to get even. However, 'tis a great old world, and if we don't have any fireworks Christmas, our friends assure us that we'll strike 'em hereafter."

* * * * *

Delays Are Dangerous.

The editor of the Rich Hill Review says:

"It is reported that there will be—let's see—one, two, three and maybe four weddings on Reed's creek before Christmas. If any of them intends to invite us, which they will, of course, don't put it off too late, for we will have to get us a new shirt."

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"Breaking of a New Morn."

Editor Constitution: I wish to thank you for your splendid editorial entitled "No Longer a Voting Machine." It was like the "breaking of a new morn" for the republicans of this state to see anything like that article in a leading state paper, and to know that they would be no longer misunderstood and regarded as the enemies of the state. Your editorial was brave and timely and voiced the sentiments of thousands of your fellow citizens.

The battle of my life has been for a broader political basis for the south and it begins to look as if I will live to see the day.

JAMES L. SIBLEY.
Milledgeville, Ga., November 6, 1908.

Hopes Sentiment Will Spread.

Editor Constitution: After reading your article, "No Longer a Voting Machine," I cannot refrain from expressing my sentiment of highest approval. You've "hit the nail square on the head"—and here's hoping this sentiment will soon dominate the entire south.

J. LELAND CROSS.
Birmingham, Ala., November 5, 1908.

What the South Needs.

Editor Constitution: I wish to congratulate you on that splendid editorial on "No Longer a Voting Machine."

I have heard a good many compliments on same. It was just the kind that Georgia and the south needs.

GEORGE P. BRANTLEY.
Milledgeville, Ga., November 6, 1908.

Helping the Presbyterian Hospital.

Editor Constitution: In behalf of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, permit me to thank you for your very able and timely editorial in the interest of the hospital, which appeared in your paper of the 7th inst. The influence of your great paper will do much towards the permanent establishment of the hospital.

A. R. HOLDERBY, President.

"Struck the Keynote."

Editor Constitution: I am so impressed and gratified at the editorial, "No Longer a Voting Machine," in today's issue of The Constitution that I feel it my duty as a true son of the south to lay aside other obligations until I have given expression of my appreciation. The editor has struck the keynote to the true spirit of the south and expressed it most admirably.

I beg that you will lead on until the south is no longer the old man living in the dead past.

(DR.) M. M. STAPLER.
Macon, Ga., November 5, 1908.

"A Masterful Editorial."

Editor Constitution: Let me congratulate you on your masterful editorial in this morning's Constitution, "No Longer a Voting Machine." You crystalize our political situation in the expression, "A mere tail to what by itself would be an unflyable northern democratic kite." Leadership in democratic principles is ours. Help us to secure it. (PROF.) B. M. ZETTLER.

"Let Each Man Follow His Conscience."

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1908.

Editor Constitution: As I pulled out of the depot, leaving town this morning, I was reading your admirable editorial, "No Longer a Voting Machine." I determined that as soon as I reached a resting place tonight I would write to congratulate you and to assure you of my appreciation of your editorial. I, like you, believe that the interests of the country can be better subserved by the democratic party, and hence will always be a democrat, but the best thing that could happen for the south and for the democratic party would be a recognition of the fact that a man in the south should vote as his conscience and his intelligence dictate.

This letter is written as an assurance to you personally of my admiration for your manly attitude.

WADDY THOMPSON.
(Of Atlanta.)

LITERARY

Conducted by SAMUEL W. DIBBLE

The Negro Under the Microscope.

FOLLOWING THE COLOR LINE. By Ray Stannard Baker. Barring the occasional tendency to generalize from exceptional premises or to elaborate single instances for the sake of a striking effect, Mr. Baker is to be cordially congratulated on what is an intelligent and sympathetic study of the race problem in the United States. It will be observed with some gratification by the more serious thinker that the modern investigator of interracial conditions no longer confines his efforts to the southern states, thereby conceding that the subject is one that has no sectional boundaries.

Somewhat gratuitously, one would say, Mr. Baker opens his series of study with a probing into the Atlanta riot, describing and dissecting the causes leading up to it and outlining the aftermath, in its way fully as important.

Possibly the man who is not willing to view this tragic affair from a detached viewpoint will not find pleasant reading in Mr. Baker's clear narration of the Atlanta riot. He does not mince language. He sets forth the actual happenings of that ugly, brooding nightmare of two years ago in colors that do not screen its abhorrent aspect, while they do not disguise the unspeakable crimes that furnished the provocation.

Clear-cut and far-reaching are the efforts made elsewhere by the writer to gain mastery of his subject. His investigations throughout the cotton belt, with their disclosures of the conditions under which the negroes live and the scope and nature of the relations between the races.

It cannot be said that the pictures drawn by Mr. Baker of conditions in the rural districts, as they apply to the relations between the superior and the negro race, are of an inspiring or flattering nature. In many instances he concludes that friction or the backward state of the negro rise as much from the neglect of the higher race as the indifference, the thriftlessness or criminal tendencies of his own people.

The unsparing candor of Mr. Baker in discussing interracial conditions at the north entitles him to a respectful hearing in his testimony bearing on our own section. He details graphically the misery with which the negro finds himself confronted in northern cities, and lays significant emphasis on the presence of race prejudice where once none existed, and the intensifying of prejudice when once it had made its appearance. He does not believe that the negro is adapted, physically or temperamentally, to the fierce industrial competition of the north, though he asserts that the latter finds the north preferable to the south as a place of residence by reason of the absence, as yet, of a widespread prejudice against him because of his color.

The conclusions of Mr. Baker are a trifle ambiguous when he discusses the foregoing phase of his subject. He speaks freely of the tendency at the north to treat the negro more as a "man," only to nullify the effect of such a statement by subsequently describing the manner in which the lines are constantly being drawn more taut and with more harsh precision.

It is in his final summary, after analyzing conditions north and south, that Mr. Baker is happiest and most convincing. In the words of one of the southerners he quotes, the two main ingredients in the solution of this devious problem are "time" and "patience." He has no economic or socialistic nostrums or day dreams to advance, and with negligible exceptions he is just and perceptive in gauging the attitude and the difficulties of the southern people.

If there is to be a continual verbal stirring of a subject best handled only with extreme care, it is as well that the process should be attempted by men sufficiently judicial of mind and sympathetic of temperament to do so without offense. (Publication by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

Rome and the Philosopher.

ROMAN HOLIDAYS. By W. D. Howells. It is a charming, delicately tinted picture of the Rome of today as compared with the Rome of ancient days, that Mr. Howells offers his admirers.

The vis-a-vis style in which he sets down his impressions of the Imperial City, picturesquely contrasted with the times and the people which obtained in its historic grandeur, is altogether fascinating.

Quiet, meditative, genially discursive the sketches will appeal to the reader of leisure, who loves nothing better than to browse by the winter fire carried along without perceptible effort of concentration or excitement by language that is quaint and comparisons that are felicitous.

If here and there is a touch of melancholy it is of the mellowed, seasoned kind, sweeter for the note of suggested or reminiscent sadness. (Publication by Harper & Bros., New York.)

Stale Hot Stuff.

THE DEVIL'S NOTE BOOK. By Oliver Bainbridge. The title of this book is misleading.

It should read "The Yellow Journalist's Note Book."

Mr. Bainbridge's work is simply a rehash of the alleged atrocities and vices practiced by European courts and rulers, told from the standpoint of his mephitic majesty, who is supposed to single out several of the more flagrant royal "undesirables" for his close comradeships and encouragement. (Publication by the Cochrane Publishing Company, New York.)

Christian Science Assailed.

THE EDDYITE. A Christian Science tale. By George W. Louttit. An attack on Christian Science by a man alleged to be one of its former votaries. The argument is presented in the fiction narrative form. (Publication by the Colonial Press, Fort Wayne, Ind.)

For Boys and Girls at Home.

HOME OCCUPATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Bertha Johnston. Plain directions for the making of ornamental and useful toys and household articles by children in their leisure home hours.

The material, in the majority of cases, will be easily found in the domestic arsenal of any household. (Publication by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.)

The Morning Years of Life.

HOME MEMOIRS. By Elf Barber. Many men and women who see beckoning across the years the delights and helpful illusions of childhood recalling the healthy life in the country before their viewpoint was shut in by things urban, will find inspiration to reminiscence in Mr. Barber's book.

It breathes quietness, the charm, the purity of ideals, such as associate themselves with the morning years of life. There is an element of tenderness and freshness in these first person narratives. (Publication by Richard G. Badger, Boston.)

Just Over the Horizon.

THE LAND OF NEVER WAS. Being the adventures of Great-A, Little-A, and Bouncing Bee. Text by Millicent Olmstead, pictures by Elenore Plaisted Abbot and Helen Alden Knipe. An attempt to explore and describe that vast continent which, having no existence whatever, is most real in the vivid imagination of childhood. The Land That Never Was.

The expedition conducted by the three little folks whose names grace the title page comprehends all manner of adventures, such as one would expect from the strange nature of the quest.

The illustrations are grotesque and please children of nursery age. (Publication by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.)

The Young Idea.

HOW TO TRAIN CHILDREN. By Emma C. Hewitt. An effort in what may be called child culture, which is a comparatively new science, since parents have only been willing to admit in the last few years that they could learn lessons in this direction from the printed page.

The author of this volume lays down very common sense rules, gleaned from her own experience for the rearing of children.

It is a plea for thoughtfulness, closer study of the individual child and application of the knowledge brought over from our own youthful days to the solution of the problems that encounter us as adults. (Publication by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.)

For Wee Dorothy.

DOROTHY DAINTY'S GAY TIMES. By Amy Banks. The story of Dorothy's school days as told with delicacy and are rare insight into child nature.

Her frolics with her little companions, as well as the more serious side of school room routine, is told in such a way as to interest the youngsters, while holding helpful moral lessons. (Publication by Lothrop, Lee, Shepard & Co., Boston.)

When Men Were Young.

WOLF. The Memoirs of a Cave-Dweller. By P. B. McCord. The author has succeeded in reconstructing a vivid story of the days when the race was young, lacking in all sophistication save that of the primitive man.

There is a suggestion of mysticism in the recital, and opportunities for exploiting the weird have not been overlooked.

The book is interesting reading on its own merits. It is also calculated to lessen conceit in those of us who are prone to forget the humbleness of our origin. (Publication by B. W. Dodge & Co., New York.)

An Athlete-Detective.

A FULL BACK AFLOAT. By A. T. Dudley. After a year's experience in college, the hero makes his way to Europe in a cattle steamer, encountering many unusual adventures.

The company in which he is compelled to work, calls for all his self-mastery and quickness of wit and limb.

Incidentally, he indulges in a bit of detective work while tossing across the Atlantic, in a manner tending to appeal to the excitement loving-nature of the average young man.

Altogether a clean, well-told story, interesting alike to the youngster and the grown man who has not lost his boyish instincts. (Publication by Lothrop, Lee, Shepard & Co, Boston.)

A Romantic Pirate.

THE RUBY OF KISHMOOR. By Howard Pyle. Illustrated by the author. The average reader never grows too old or blase to appreciate a rattling tale of piracy, recalling the times when these freebooters of the sea were the terror alike of all nations.

Mr. Pyle has taken for the center of his narrative Captain Robertson Keitt, one of the most notable and dashing of the sea rovers of his day.

The story of how he evolved from a peaceful merchant into a bloodthirsty, but chivalrous, outlaw is told in thrilling style.

Romance of a pleasing nature runs through the narrative, seasoned by an interesting element of speculation which continues to the entertaining climax.

Mr. Pyle has embellished his work with a number of characteristic and attractive illustrations. The book is an ideal holiday gift. (Publication by Harper & Bros., New York.)

Charm of the Matured Rural.

Chateau and Country Life in France. By Mary King Waddington. That which is purest, and cleanest, and most alluring in the country life of America is here set forth charmingly in the settled environment of maturity, such as one would expect from the polished and complete civilization of France, the gaucheries and the crudities visible in this country eliminated by years of accumulated experience in the elder nation.

It is, indeed, to be doubted if we have a fully developed rural life in America of the type implied by the old-world definition. The "backwoods" as yet predominates, where it is not modified by the bald and not always pleasing invasion of the "nouveau riche," striving with feverish ignorance to ape the ripened customs of Europe, without the saving centuries of habit and tradition which lend to country life in England and the continent the peculiar calm completeness lacking in the America of today.

It is the suave, bland, eminently courteous rural life of "la belle France" that the writer has succeeded in transferring to the pages of her book with charm and distinction. The simple, wholesome life of the peasantry, the stately, smooth and picturesque existence of the French country gentleman, his naive customs, his quaint adherence to quainter traditions and, above all, the mellow breadth of his viewpoint, combine to make reading which verges just sufficiently close on study to take the volume out of the ordinary. (Publication by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

A Cosy Christmas Tale.

THE BETTER TREASURE. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. Illustrated by H. M. Bunker. If you want to read a clean, blithesome story of Christmas in its higher meaning, here is your wish conveniently fulfilled.

Just enough to make it exciting, mingled with the sweetness of childish whims and expectations at Yuletide.

The instinct for sacrifice, and the spirit of universal love, too, are within its covers in sufficient measure to catch the true significance of the holidays. (Publication by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.)

PEACH GROWERS RESPOND TO CALL

Of Organization Committee of Georgia Fruit Exchange.

40 PER CENT CROP SECURED

Committee Winds Up Third Week of Campaign—Chairman Bagley Sends a Circular Letter to Georgia Growers Today Asking Cooperation.

The organization committee of the Georgia Fruit Exchange rounded up its third week's campaign among the peach growers in Georgia yesterday, with the favorable result of securing 271 cars in shipment pledges.

The percentage of the crop so far secured hovers about the 40 per cent mark, the basis for this percentage being taken from the 6,450 cars shipped during the 1908 season.

Chairman H. C. Bagley is today sending out circular letters to every leading peach grower in the state, asking their cooperation in the movement, which, if put through, will by proper distribution insure to the growers at least 50 cents more per crate than under the present system of marketing. Enclosed with the letters are leaflets explaining the plan as inaugurated during the convention of peach growers in Atlanta during September.

Committee's Work During Week.

The work of the committee during its third week's canvass was completed with that degree of success which marked the efforts of the committee during the first two weeks' work, with the exception of securing stock subscriptions.

F. A. Ricks early in the week closed up all the outstanding business in the Reynolds territory, sending in pledges covering sixty cars, with stock and cash subscriptions in proportion.

A. M. Kitchen, as the result of the three days' work with E. B. Heard, of Middleton, in the eastern and northeastern portions of the state, secured shipment pledges covering 171 cars, with a fair amount of stock and cash subscriptions.

The meeting of the growers, held in the Augusta district Wednesday, was not as largely attended as had been hoped, but a local organization was perfected which promises excellent results for the future. Mr. Berckmans, who was in charge of the meeting, secured shipment pledges of all present amounting to 35 cars. A lot of preliminary work is now being done in this district, and an even larger number of shipments are expected in the near future.

H. M. Veach and A. M. Kitchen, who have been working in the Adairsville district, have perfected a plan which will probably result in securing shipment pledges covering about half of the shipments at the point in the immediate future. The local situation at Adairsville is reported quite favorable to the plan of the exchange.

The Rome and Summerville districts have been visited during the week by Mr. Barrett, of the organization committee, and excellent preliminary work in that section is reported.

Plans for Next Week.

A meeting of the growers has been called for Sparta on Wednesday. On Thursday Mr. Bagley will join Mr. Berckmans at Augusta. A meeting has been called for this day, and the committee is hopeful of securing substantial cooperation.

A meeting of the growers has been arranged to be held in Rome, Ga., on Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. Kitchen, of the organization committee, leaves on a western trip this week. He has been asked by Chairman Bagley to solicit the cooperation of the Georgia growers who live in the state of Ohio. The Georgia growers in Ohio represent very large interests around Fort Valley and Americus.

Bagley's Letter to Growers.

The following is the letter which will be sent to the peach growers in Georgia today by Chairman H. C. Bagley, asking their cooperation:

Dear Sir—The convention of peach growers held in Atlanta September 10 and 11, 1908, adopted a plan of cooperation, the purpose of which is to control distribution of future crops, and thus secure better and more uniform prices.

A committee of twenty-one leading growers, representing all sections of the state, was appointed to perfect the plan and secure the cooperation of all the growers throughout the state. This was a difficult undertaking, but each member of the committee felt that the fate of the peach-growing industry in Georgia depended upon the success of the movement and went actively to work in their several communities, with the result that, after only two weeks' work, we are able to report in hand shipment pledges and subscriptions covering approximately 40 per cent of the crop. These subscriptions have been secured through the individual efforts of members of the committee, who have been, and still are, devoting their time and energies to the undertaking, without compensation other than the hope of better prices for their future crops, through the influence of the Georgia Fruit Exchange.

The committee is without funds to employ salaried solicitors, and we cannot see in person each grower, so we are endeavoring by correspondence to secure the cooperation of all the leading growers.

I enclose herewith a leaflet descriptive of the plan, and ask your careful consideration. If any feature is not entirely clear, I will furnish such further information as is needed. I also enclose a pledge card, and will ask you to carefully fill out as indicated, and sign and return in the enclosed stamped envelope, together with your check for such an amount as you care to advance toward the preliminary expenses, the cash so subscribed to be credited on the first installment of your subscription, which would be due November 1, but which cannot be called until pledges covering 60 per cent of all shipments are secured. You will note the shipment pledge covers only one season, and its renewal is contingent on satisfactory service.

Conservative growers, who have had years of experience in marketing fruit, believe that the plan now contemplated will, by proper distribution, insure to the growers at least 50 cents per crate more than under the present haphazard system, by which certain large markets receive daily more than their capacity, while others are insufficiently supplied.

Experienced investors among the growers believe that the stock of the Georgia Fruit Exchange will prove a good investment, as it is contemplated that the commission houses north will accept of the exchange an equal division of the 10 per cent gross commission charged, thus providing a large fund for distribution back to the growers (who are stockholders in the exchange), after paying all expenses.

Under the terms of the plan agreed upon, the stock is to be offered only to peach growers, and in amounts not in excess of $1,000 to any, with a qualifying minimum membership limit of $10. Most of the large growers are subscribing for from $500 to $1,000, feeling that no better investment can possibly be offered.

In this connection, will say that it is contemplated by the committee that, if three installments of 17½ per cent are paid on subscriptions amounting to $100 or more, the exchange can accept the notes of the members for the remaining 70 per cent, with the entire stock as collateral, and carry the same indefinitely at 8 per cent, with the reasonable hope that dividends accruing thereon will during the first and second years more than offset this unpaid balance. The $100,000 of capital stock which is contemplated to be raised by this plan is to be held in trust as a guarantee fund, and such proportion of this amount as may be required to carry forward the work of the exchange until the first crop is handled is to be then immediately reimbursed, and thereafter the whole $100,000 is to be held intact for redistribution to the stockholders should the exchange ever find it advisable to retire from business.

In addition to sending in your own shipment pledge and subscription, I would like for you to represent the committee locally in securing the subscriptions of other growers in your community. If so, I will send you a supply of leaflets and pledge blanks, and the committee will reimburse you for any expense you may incur in seeing them.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this important undertaking, and especially for your individual subscription, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. C. BAGLEY, Chairman.

A Baby's Pin or A Diamond Tiara

How small soever—or how large—your purchase of jewelry, we give you full value for the money you expend.

It's the soul and center of our business—the rock of our foundation—to sell the best jewelry that's made. We have absolutely One Price. That's the right price to start with and we don't waver from it. Protects us and protects our customers.

The new Jewelry is in—the store is radiant with the sparkle of gems and gold, the gleam of silver and the radiance of crystal.

We want you to see—to know—to buy.

Maier & Berkele

WEATHER TODAY; MOSTLY FAIR

Sunday Was Somewhat Warm ---but Very Pleasant at That.

Light to fresh southwest winds and fair is the forecast issued from Washington for the day's weather. This was certainly the case on Sunday. As a matter of fact, it was warm, too. It felt more like a September day than a November one, and the fall-time glad rags felt a trifle warm. It was positively warmer out of the house than indoors. In consequence, all who could got out of doors for the afternoon at least.

Fathers proudly pushed baby carriages around the block; those who had toddlers took them out for a walk; young couples went strolling in the parks; the auto-maniacs went bubbling around the many fine roads in the county, and those too old to get about sat in the sun and enjoyed it.



THE GOPHER WENT TO THE PARK.

East Lake was the mecca for the younger set. Every boat in the boathouse was on the lake all the afternoon; the golf links were dotted with players, and the club porch was filled like a summer day in June. The street cars were packed and jammed. Every suburban car carried its capacity, and this meant a few hanging on to the steps.

Out at Grant park the place was fairly alive with children. The animals have all gone into winter quarters, and this gets them all in a group, where it is most as much fun as a circus.

While there was no official temperature announced, it must have gone into the seventies.

The day felt like an echo of summer.

MISS BRADLEY NOT ENGAGED.

Thought Practical Joke Was Played on Popular Wesleyan Student.

Carrollton, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—J. T. Bradley, of this place, today denied the published announcement of the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marie Louise Bradley, to Mr. Alva B. McKey, of Valdosta.

It is thought by Miss Bradley's parents that she has been the subject of a practical joke. She is a student at the Wesleyan university at Macon.

Statement From President Guerry.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—President DuPont Guerry, of Wesleyan, in talking this afternoon of the reported engagement of Miss Marie Bradley, stated that the whole thing was nothing but a practical joke. It seems that Miss Bradley's closest friend in the college is Miss Alva McKey, of Valdosta, and some one knowing of their close friendship, sent out the announcement. President Guerry states that every effort will be made to locate the party who wrote the fictitious announcement.

Shot Herself Instead of Burglar.

Alexandria, La., November 8.—Hearing what she believed to be a burglar prowling around her home, Mrs. F. J. Bailey went to sleep last night with a revolver in her hand. During the night she was startled by hearing someone trying to force an entrance, and in her excitement shot herself. She was only slightly wounded, and, going to an open window, continued to fire her revolver until neighbors came to her assistance. The burglar escaped.

THE MAN WHO CULTIVATES FLOWERS FOR ATLANTA

There is one thing that makes Atlanta's parks beautiful, and that is the flowers that are set out in the spring and which decorate the parks in the spring, summer and fall. To secure these collections of flowers there is at Grant park one of the finest conservatories in the city, and it is in the hands of one of the most efficient and most capable of florists.

The man who looks after the city's flowers is F. O. Ritter, who has spent all the years of his life as a floriculturist.

Mr. Ritter was born in Germany, and from his early childhood he was taught how to look after flowers and plants. He came to this country sixteen years ago, and first located in Savannah. He moved to Atlanta and was superintendent for Mr. Wachendorf and Joseph Thompson, who had two of the finest conservatories in the city.

Nine years ago Mr. Ritter was elected and placed in charge of the Grant park conservatory, and no city official has demonstrated the fact that his election was not a wise one.

Mr. Ritter loves his flowers and plants as a mother loves her children. He knows them all by name; he knows their nature, and in the cultivation of them he cannot be excelled. Those who visit Grant park look upon the conservatory over which Mr. Ritter has charge as one of the chief attractions of the resort, and all park visitors never fail to enjoy the beds of beautiful flowers and plants which lend so much attraction to all the parks in the city. Mr. Ritter receives the praise of all who delight in the park decorations.



F. O. RITTER,
The Man Who Makes the Flowers for Atlanta.

YOUNG BOY DIES FROM FALL

George Shannon Was Hurt Driving a Wagon on Saturday.

George Shannon, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shannon, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at the family residence, 16 Anna street, from concussion of the brain, the result of an accident he experienced Saturday afternoon when he fell from a grocer's delivery wagon.

Young Shannon was a pupil in the public schools, and worked during his spare hours and on Saturdays with Rogers' grocery store on Luckie street. At the time of the fatal occurrence he was mounting the delivery wagon to go with the driver. As he was swinging up to the seat, the horse unexpectedly started forward, throwing the young boy on his head to the pavement. The fall stunned him, but did not prevent him from continuing with his work. An hour or so later he complained of a headache and went to his home.

When Mrs. Shannon learned of the accident she was alarmed, but the little boy persisted that he would be all right soon and did not want a physician called and did not wish his father to know about it. His headache continued, and at 9 o'clock he became unconscious. Dr. J. F. Freeman was then hurriedly summoned, and did all in his power to restore him. He died within four hours after he became unconscious.

Mr. Shannon, the young boy's father, is a contractor. The funeral services will be conducted at Harry G. Poole's chapel, on East Hunter street, this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Interment will take place in Hollywood cemetery.

WILL DISCUSS PRICE OF COTTON

Important Conference Will Be Held This Week at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., November 8.—Cotton growers, ginners and those whose interests are allied will meet in mass meeting here this week to discuss the present downward tendency of spot cotton and the night rider situation in the south and agree as to remedial measures.

The governors of a half dozen or more states will be present and will lend their active support toward making the cotton convention one of the most important gatherings of its kind ever held in the south. Advices from President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, who called the conference, indicate the attendance will be large from all the southern states. Mr. Jordan is expected to arrive in Memphis Monday to take active charge of the arrangements.

Among those who will address the meeting will be Governor Patterson, of Tennessee; Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma; former Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, and J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginners' Association, whose subject will be "Night Riding in the South."

The meeting will be called to order next Tuesday and will continue three days.

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DR. LEE TALKS ABOUT COOKING

Pastor of Trinity Discusses Cooks, Pastry, Stocks and Chickens.

"If I were a bishop," said Dr. James W. Lee in a characteristic sermon to a crowded congregation at Trinity church on yesterday morning, "I would require all of my preachers to preach each Sunday in a month for a year on 'How to Cook,' and on another Sunday in each month on 'How to Keep House,' and on another Sunday 'How to Care for Stock,' and on another Sunday 'How to Be Successful Farmers,' etc. And," continued Dr. Lee, "instead of calling up a big crowd of mourners, I would require the pastors to make propositions that all the poor women who could not make any better biscuit than the frazzles on a rubber patent, to come up and kneel at the altar, and all of the men who did not take proper care of their stock, chickens, farms, etc., to come to the mourners' bench."

Dr. Lee, in his original way, was seeking to contrast the professed Christian life which sat down and permitted God to do everything for him, with that real Christian character which was energetic and sought to utilize every talent possible for the advancement of God's work in the world.

"Why," said he, "cooking and keeping house, and properly attending to your farm is just as much religion as looking pious and coming to church," and, while in the midst of this discussion, he mentioned some of his experiences where he had been to the home of some very pious brother, but when they went to the table the biscuits were so rubber-like that they could not be eaten, and gave expression to the procedure which he would follow if he were a bishop, emphasizing the fact that the Christian life was intensely practical.

The subject of Dr. Lee's sermon was "Using the Whole of Oneself in the Work of Life," and, by many forceful illustrations, expressions and arguments, he pointed out that a man was required to use his intellectual, moral, physical and spiritual powers in a successful effort to live the Christ-life.

In contrast to the selfish and miserable life, he said that supreme happiness was found only in sacrificial service for one's fellows.

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MRS. M'DONALD PASSES AWAY

She Accidentally Shot Herself on Last Tuesday Night.

Mrs. McDonald, who accidentally shot herself with a revolver at her residence, 214 Capitol avenue, last Tuesday night, died yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Wesley Memorial hospital. Double pneumonia was developed two days ago, and this caused her death, though the pneumonia was indirectly contracted from the pistol wounds.

The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of H. M. Patterson & Son, where the funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. C. A. Langston officiating. Interment will be in Westview cemetery.

The accident, which proved fatal to Mrs. McDonald, occurred on the evening of election day. She was attempting to open the revolver when it was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering below the chest and piercing the stomach, the large intestine and the liver.

Her mother was in the room with Mrs. McDonald at the time of the accident. An ambulance was hurriedly summoned and the wounded woman was taken to the hospital where she has been under treatment. It was thought for a time that she might possibly recover, but double pneumonia developed Saturday, and the physicians early Sunday morning had given up all hope. Mrs. McDonald was conscious at the time of her death. Her mother and brother were at her bedside.

Mrs. McDonald had been a stamp clerk at the postoffice for the past six years, and had hosts of friends in Atlanta. Besides her mother, Mrs. Denie Clayton; and brother, J. D. Clayton, she is survived by her two little children, Robert and Henry.

LI SUM LING LEAVES TODAY

Chinese Editor Will Go From Here to New Orleans.

Mr. Li Sum Ling, the distinguished Chinese editor of the Hongkong Daily Mail, one of the most progressive papers in the east, who is making a tour of the south with Mr. A. H. Fox, of the New York Herald, will leave this afternoon for New Orleans, the next objective point on their itinerary.

Sunday, Mr. Li, as he elects to be called, spent a quiet Sunday in his apartments at the Piedmont hotel, contenting himself with a persual of the Sunday papers and those from New York, which he reads with a great deal of interest, too.

In addition he wrote quite a good deal home for publication in his paper, there, giving his impression of the country as he sees it.

"I want to be in a position," he said, "when my government sends commissioners to this country to make investigations, that if what they report is not in accord with conditions as I find them I can say: 'No, that is not so,' and be in a position to correct any erroneous statement."

Mr. Li is greatly interested in the cotton seed oil industry, and will probably visit several in this vicinity during the day. He explains that very little is done, in this line, with the cotton seed grown in his country, as the seeds are too small and do not afford enough oil to make crushing possible. The cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal trade in China is growing rapidly and he wants to be in a position to write about this great industry most accurately. It was a source of unending entertainment to him that Atlanta was only a city of since the war, for he could hardly conceive of its gigantic strides towards the metropolis it now is in so short a time. He will make a number of commercial calls during the day, prior to his departure for New Orleans, where he will attend the meeting of the Farmers Union to be held in that city.

BIRMINGHAM TRAGEDY CAUSED MUCH SORROW

A Sad Feature of the Affair Is the Number of Widows and Orphans Left.

Birmingham, Ala., November 8.—Birmingham sustained the worst shock in years today when the news of last night's tragedy on Third avenue in an alleged blind tiger became generally known. Officer Little and Wilmer Womack died almost instantly from their injuries, and J. W. Harris and little Lillian Harris, his 15-months-old daughter, died on the way to the hospital.

Developments today indicate that Policeman Little got into the house and had arrested a man for violating the prohibition laws. This man made a dash and escaped before the shooting began, and officers are now searching for him. Little had a bottle of the liquor in his pocket when picked up, and it is supposed he took it from the man who escaped. It has not been determined who fired the shot that killed the little girl. Policeman Jones, who accompanied Officer Little, is being held pending further investigation.

Mrs. Harris, wife of the man who conducted the place, is prostrated and may not recover. She maintains that there was no whisky in the house.

Policeman Little's funeral was held today. A sad feature of the tragedy is the number of widows and orphans. Womack left a wife and three children. Little left a wife and five children, and Harris leaves a wife and the deceased child, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Little are both expected to present posthumous children.

Funeral of Infant.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Funeral services of Annie Plant, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Murphy, were held at the residence this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Bunting, rector of Christ church, officiating. This was the first and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, and the death brought sadness to many friends.



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VETERANS OUGHT TO BUILD MONUMENT TO SOUTHERN WOMEN

Editor Constitution: The Georgia Division of the United Confederate Veterans at its recent session passed a resolution requesting each camp comprising said division to appoint a committee to collect funds with which to erect a monument on the capitol square, in the city of Atlanta, to commemorate the patriotism and devotion, the hardships and sacrifices of the women of the south during the war between the states.

This is a debt of gratitude, of the highest character, the veterans owe the women of that period. It is peculiarly our duty, and should be our delightful privilege, for we, and we alone, know from observation and joint experience of their love and loyalty to us and our cause, and the trials, hardships and sufferings they willingly endured to crown our efforts with success.

They entered into and gladly shared our trials and hardships during all those dark days, that tried the souls of the most stalwart men, and sounded the deepest depths of woman's devotion and willingness to suffer and endure. Our victories and our defeats were theirs. No word of complaint or censure fell from their lips when we returned home with no flying banners, and no strains of martial music, but with blasted hopes and the paroles of the victors in our hands. We were dearer to them when we thus returned home than when, with proud and defiant steps and high hopes, we marched forth in defense of our native land.

In a few years thereafter they commenced to erect monuments in our honor, and to perpetuate the memory of our deeds, which in their eyes were noble, daring and heroic, and therefore worthy of preservation. They have inspired the erection of every monument for this purpose in our state. During all the years since our surrender they have, with singleness of purpose, wrought to defend the sincerity of our motives, and to hand down to posterity our names untarnished and unsullied. But up to the present we have forgotten their incessant toils and sacrifices at home, which made them our equal partners in this great struggle with its glorious achievements, and their words of cheer and approval which inspired us upon the lonely marches and gory battlefields, and made it possible for us to win imperishable honors for ourselves and them. We have been so unmindful of their sufferings and hardships and deprivations for our comfort, that we have shamefully failed to do that which truth and justice and gratitude have demanded at our hands.

So they richly deserve this and much more from us. We cannot afford to bequeath this work to succeeding generations. This is our, and not their duty or obligation. If we fail in this we will proclaim our ingratitude and utter lack of appreciation, our selfishness and covetousness, and discount southern chivalry and gallantry.

Therefore, we should hasten to erect in their honor, one imposing monument upon the Capitol square in Atlanta, so that when, in years to come, our sons and daughters, and others, shall visit our capitol, they will be informed of the virtues, true nobility and patriotic devotion of southern women.

No further efforts should be made now to erect any other monument in honor of the veterans until this one has been completed. Surely we should be satisfied with what has already been done in our honor, and should accept no other token of their love and esteem, or of the general public, until we have discharged this long neglected duty.

The erection of a companion one, in honor of the veterans, upon said square, should not now be undertaken and pressed, lest we peril both by reason of the great cost of the two. Nor should we undertake to erect a joint one in honor of both. They are richly entitled to the whole of one, and we should not think of sharing the honors of the only one reared to commemorate their virtues, since many erected by their efforts, to honor us alone, adorn the public streets of many of our towns and cities.

This is not a hard undertaking for the one hundred and fifty camps in our state, aided as they will be, by our sons and others.

It is hoped that each camp will cheerfully respond to said request, and commence at once to raise this fund.

To discharge this duty we have well nigh waited too long, and if we delay much longer it will be too late, for we all will have passed away. We have almost lost the golden opportunity of thus honoring them, and by the act, honoring ourselves.

Comrades, let us rise from our lethargy and recognize our obligations to them, and by tongue, pen and purse give ourselves to this high and exalted object, until said monument, with inscriptions true to history, beautiful in design and chaste in expression, shall commence its sweet and perpetual song to the praise and honor of southern women!

ALVAN D. FREEMAN.
Newnan, Ga., Nov. 7, 1908.

DAM ACROSS THE SAVANNAH.

Contract for Dam at Price's Island Awarded.

Augusta, Ga., November 8.—The contract for the construction of a dam, which will also serve as a bridge, across the Savannah river, at Price's island, twenty miles above Augusta, has been awarded. The work will be commenced in December, and will require about one year to complete. The dam will be thirty feet high and will furnish 15,000-horse power, which will be transmitted to Augusta to a substation. The project is regarded as a great industrial factor in this section.

Lee Superior Court.

Leesburg, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Superior court, which adjourned after a week of incessant grind in Lee county, has been a busy week. The principal cases on the civil side were Andrews v. Clay, suit for land, with verdict for the plaintiff; Pope v. Albany and Northern Railway Company, damages, verdict for plaintiff. One murder case, the State v. Ben Whitehead, resulted in a life sentence. There were several cases tried for minor felonies.

This is the last term of Solicitor General Hooper after twelve years of continuous service.

FOREST FIRES SPREADING.

All Efforts to Extinguish Fires on Monte Sano Fail.

Huntsville, Ala., November 8.—All efforts to extinguish the forest fires on Monte Sano, which have been spreading for a week, have failed and a number of summer cottages on the mountain are now threatened. Messages from Athens, Ala., state that the fires are also raging in the northern part of Limestone county and that much fine timber has been destroyed. The fires are supposed to have been caused by careless hunters.

Albany Municipal Politics.

Albany, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—The indications are that Albany is to have a lively municipal campaign preceding the city primary late in November, the date not yet having been selected. The "Good Government League of Albany" has been organized. Several meetings of its promoters have been held, and these conferences culminated in a much larger meeting Friday night.

Three of the six aldermen who direct the affairs of the city government are to be selected this year. The Good Government League has indorsed one of the candidates already announced, Edwin Sterne, cashier of the Citizens' First National Bank, and has put forth a candidate of its own in the person of Green L. Sheppard. Another candidate will be announced early in the week.

An Economy Item from the Juvenile Section

Boys' Double-breasted Knickerbocker Suits

$5.00

With An EXTRA Pair of Knickerbocker Trousers FOR SCHOOL-GOING "KIDDIES"

These Suits withstand the brunt of strenuous wear. They are nicely tailored, stoutly sewed, and made of excellent material in fancy mixtures.

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ATLANTA

DR. HULL CHARGES LACK OF LOYALTY

Mass Meeting Held Yesterday for Presbyterian Hospital.

TO CONTINUE INSTITUTION

Dr. Marion McH. Hull Stated Members of the Presbyterian Church Have Not Been Faithful to Their Infirmary—Have Patronized Other Hospitals.

The mass meeting of the Presbyterians held in the First church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of determining upon the future of the Presbyterian hospital, though not so largely attended as had been expected, was notable for the enthusiasm and unity of purpose among those present in standing for the movement to place the institution on a firm basis and to relieve the indebtedness as soon as possible.

The church was filled to a little over one-half of its seating capacity. Two resolutions were unanimously passed. The first resolution favored the reorganization of the hospital, the details of the organization being left to a committee of nine, who will perfect a plan and report to another mass meeting of the Presbyterians. The second resolution provided for the paying off of the debt of the hospital first, the old committee continuing until the last cent was in hand, and then for the new committee to proceed with the work of the reorganization.

The meeting was called to order by Charles D. McKinney, chairman of the committee arranging for the mass meeting, and prayer was offered by Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore Memorial church. Mr. McKinney was made permanent chairman, and Mr. Normandy was elected secretary. Mr. McKinney made the opening remarks.

Dr. Hull Speaks.

He was followed by Dr. Marion Hull, who told briefly the history of the institution, and its present needs. Among the things needed, he said, were a fireproof building, proper equipment for convalescents, and a pavilion for tuberculosis patients. Dr. Hull charged some members of the church with showing a lack of loyalty to the hospital in patronizing other institutions.

Following this talk, C. D. Montgomery offered the following resolution in order that the meeting might have some plan of action with which to start:

"Resolved, That the Presbyterian hospital be reorganized, and that the details of the organization be placed in the hands of a committee of nine representative Presbyterians, who shall perfect the plan of the organization and report the same to a mass meeting of Presbyterians which shall be called by said committee as soon as ready to make their final report. Said committee shall be appointed by the chairman of this meeting."

This resolution was unanimously passed, with the following amendments: "That the report of this committee be also read in every Presbyterian church in Atlanta; and that C. D. McKinney form one of the committee of nine."

To Pay Debt.

Following this resolution, W. H. George offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, demanding that the debt of the hospital be paid first, the committee continuing until the necessary amount was collected, and then for the committee of nine to proceed with its reorganization. He included in his motion that the subscriptions, if not pad n full, be pad one-fourth down, not paid in full, be paid one-fourth down, one-fourth in two months, one-fourth in four months, and the remaining fourth in six months.

A collection was then taken from among those present. The committee appointed at the meeting of the trustees last month was instructed to proceed actively in the work of raising the amount needed. This committee is composed of the following men: Rev. J. G. Patton, chairman; Rev. A. A. Little, Drs. S. T. Barnett, C. W. Strickler, E. Bates Block, E. C. Davis, M. McH. Hull, F. M. Sutton, James M. Crawford, E. G. Jones, Messrs. W. H. George, C. D. Montgomery and Charles D. McKinney.

BOND OF $100,000 WANTED FROM H. CLAY PIERCE

The Oil Magnate Will Surrender to the Texas Authorities Today.

Austin, Texas, November 8.—H. Clay Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, is expected here tomorrow morning from his home in St. Louis, for the purpose of surrendering to the local authorities to stand trial on an indictment which charges false swearing when, in 1900, he made affidavit that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was not connected with any trust, and secured its readmission to the state. Sheriff George Matthews will await the coming of Mr. Pierce and his special counsel, H. C. Priest, of St. Louis, at his office, where Mr. Pierce will surrender.

Judge James H. Robertson, associate attorney for the defense, has been endeavoring to arrange a bond to have ready when Pierce surrenders. It is understood District Attorney Hamliton first agreed to a bond of $10,000, which was agreeable to the defense, but that afterwards Mr. Hamilton decided that the amount was too small, and is insisting upon a bond of $100,000, to which the defense objects, not because of any difficulty in making it, but because it is regarded as altogether too large for the offense. It is claimed that several prominent men here are ready to sign the bond, no matter what the amount.

Plans for Another State Fair.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—(Special.) Members of the state agricultural society have promised an early start on the plans for the state fair of next year. The results of the present fair have been so well taken that local business men are going into the plans for another year with a great deal of interest and that it will be a great success there is now little doubt.

FARMERS' UNION WAREHOUSE PLAN

Big Convention at New Orleans on November 11-12.

HIGHER PRICE FOR COTTON

Effort Will Be Made to Secure the Backing of Financial and Commercial Interests in the South—Meeting Will Be Most Important.

New Orleans, November 8.—(Special.) A net increase of $2 per bale on every bale of cotton raised in the south is pronounced a certainty if the warehouse plans of the convention of the National Farmers' Union at New Orleans November 11-12 are carried out along the intelligent and modern lines now being considered by the members and officers of the union. President C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Union, which represents 2,000,000 cotton farmers extending from Virginia to Oklahoma, has issued a call for the most important meeting ever held by the organization, and denies emphatically the statement made in Texas that any speculative cotton interests are involved, but announces that the movement emanates from the farmers themselves. This statement is corroborated by E. S. Maunsell, chairman of the committee of the New Orleans Progressive Union, having in charge the entertainment of the convention.

That New Orleans stands ready to back this farmers' movement to the limit is conceded on all sides, and the wealthiest banking institutions of the south, located at New Orleans, have just made the statement that, if the warehouse plans are carried out as projected, there will be no difficulty in securing $50,000,000 in the shape of loans on cotton stored in this warehouse.

Benefit of New Law.

These huge loans are likewise made possible by the recent vote of the people of Louisiana on November 3 repealing the tax on foreign money seeking investment in the state. Four of the largest life insurance companies in the world are already sending millions of dollars to Louisiana for investment under this new and liberal law.

One of the visible effects of the operation of this law will be practically demonstrated to the farmer in the headquarters of the Farmers' Union convention, which will be in the $2,000,000 Hotel Grunewald, considered one of the finest hostelries in America. This hotel withheld its bonds from the market, but has just floated them under the new law.

The great Coliseum at New Orleans, which will seat 12,000 people, and which will be used for the international convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, will be given by the Progressive Union to the Farmers' Union for their convention, and on the closing night President Philip Werlein, of the New Orleans organization, will present Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, as the chief orator. All the addresses will be upon the great warehouse plan and at the close of the meeting the people of New Orleans, including all lines of business and professions, will be called on to indorse the project. The burden of the convention will be the "Warehousing of Cotton," which in turn means the elevation and maintenance of the price of cotton and the return of permanent prosperity to the cotton farmer. All railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip and 5,000 delegates are expected from every state in the south and southwest.

ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL LIEUT. GOV. OF BENGAL

Assassin Pulled Trigger Twice, but Cartridges Missed Fire and Sir Andrew Fraser Escaped.

Calcutta, November 8.—A daring attempt was made last evening by a Bengali to assassinate Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, the lieutenant governor of Bengal. Like three other attempts that have been made to take the life of the lieutenant governor since his appointment to that office in 1903, this latest attack upon him proved unsuccessful, Sir Andrew escaping without any injuries whatever.

The lieutenant governor, accompanied by the maharajah of Burdwan, an important division of Bengal, and Secretary Barber, of the Young Men's Christian association, attended the lecture given by Professor E. D. Burton, of Chicago university, at the town hall, which was filled to overflowing with an audience that included many of the most prominent residents. Just as the lieutenant governor stepped upon the dais, a young man, who afterwards gave the name of Nowdbury, rushed up and thrust a revolver within a few inches of Sir Andrew's body and pulled the trigger twice, but the cartridges missed fire and Mr. Barber, who is an American, flung himself upon the Bengali. The latter struck savagely at the secretary with his revolver and wounded him severely on the head, but was eventually overpowered.

In the meantime, the maharajah, a man of great stature and strength, seized Lieutenant Governor Fraser, and swung him bodily through a door out of harm's way. A group of Bengalis occupying the front chairs, jumped quickly to their feet and rushed out of the hall. They escaped during the commotion which the attempted assassination aroused. It is believed that they were present in order to assist Nowdbury, but took alarm at his complete failure to carry out his plan.

Clarke's Pure Rye is known throughout the civilized world to be pure and palatable. Bottled in bond. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

Odd Fellows to Celebrate.

Macon, Ga., Novembber 8.—(Special.) Members of United Brothers Odd Fellows' lodge, in this city, have made elaborate preparations for the celebration of the founding of the old organization. The lodge is sixty-five years old Tuesday night. Numbers of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the community will be at the hall to attend the exercises and take part in the program.

SCENE AT FIRST NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW AND PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY



The first national flower show ever held began in the Chicago Coliseum on November 6 and will continue a week. The event not only interests great numbers of people in America, but in Europe as well. Exhibits have been sent no only from all parts of the United States, but also from England and France. An especially large number of chrysanthemum varieties, all new, have been sent from France. Several of H. McK. Twombley's Brobdingnagian chrysanthemums, the largest ever grown anywhere on the globe, will be exhibited. Mr. Twombley has a wonderful collection of flowers at his place in Madison, N. J. The triumphs of his hothouses are the chrysanthemums. Some of the plants are 20 feet in diameter and contain 500 blooms. Credit for the creation of sufficient interest to warrant a national flower show belongs largely to representative Chicagoans, among them W. E. Kelley, president of the Chicago Horticultural Society; John J. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, F. D. Countiss, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. H. Porter, R. N. Isham, C. G. Boylan, W. J. Chalmers, James Hobart Moore, Martin A. Ryerson, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Victor F. Lawson, A. S. Trude and many others. Of those mentioned most of them have estates in such places as Lake Geneva, Lake Forest and Oconomowoc, where they grow rare flowers.

DR. HOLDERBY ON THE SICK

Delivered Very Effective Sermon at Moore Memorial Church Yesterday.

Dr. Holderby preached the following sermon at the Moore Memorial church, yesterday.

Text: Luke ix, 2. "And He sent them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick." This is the two-fold command of our Lord, given to his twelve disciples.

At once the faithful twelve entered upon their work. "And they departed and went through the towns preaching the gospel and healing everywhere." This command of Jesus is as binding upon the church today as it was when first given to his early disciples.

Preaching the gospel is pre-eminently the first great duty of the church. But it is not all. For long centuries past the church has well nigh ignored the second part of her Lord's command. There is as much need of healing today as there was in the time of our Lord.

And yet the church has made but little if any provision for healing the sick. In this day of advanced medical science it is not necessary that the sick should be miraculously healed. Though there are doubtless some cases of miraculous cures, yet this does not now seem to be God's method. The power to heal has never been drawn from the church.

Skilful physicians and remedial agents have taken the place of the miraculous, so that cures are effected today with wonderful success. But the church is not making use of her opportunities.

The work of healing the sick has been delegated to benevolent societies and to municipal and state governments. Healing the sick is the function of the church, not of the state. This is one part of her great mission in the world, and a very essential part of the church's work. The gospel of Jesus Carist proposes to care for both the souls and bodies of men. But the church is looking mainly after men's souls, and neglecting their bodies. The mission of Jesus Christ is the mission of the church. He came into the world not only to preach his gospel and to die for the soul's redemption—but to help—to save and to redeem the whole man. No church is obeying the command of her Lord if she is not engaged in the healing business. If the church would reach men and save their souls, she must make provision for healing the body. Every denomination of christians should establish and maintain its own hospitals and make provision for healing, free of charge, the sick of any faith or those of no faith, when they are not able to pay. There can be no more Christ-like work than this, and every child of God should be enlisted in this great work of healing the sick.

It is the solemn duty of all Presbyterians in Georgia to stand by their hospital. Heretofore, they have not done so. Less than five hundred people have made any direct contributions to this work.

Let every friend of the cause contribute to this great work of helping sufferingg humanity.

Mean Whisky in His Pocket.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Patrolmen Hamlin and Anderson, of the police force, took charge of Alex Carroll and a small quantity of "tiger" goods in Murray's alley early this morning and the negro is lodged at police station under charge of violating the state prohibition law. He is said to have been one of the peddling kind.

WILL SOON ERECT TOURIST HOTEL

Seventy-Five New Dwelling Houses Also Planned for Macon.

Brown House, Macon, Ga., November 8.—(Special.)—Plans for the erection of a large tourist hotel and a number of dwelling houses ranging from fifty to seventy-five, on the land formerly owned by the Ocmulgee River Land Company, have been practically decided upon by Emory Winship, who became the purchaser when the property was put on sale last winter. It was then too late for the erection of a hotel to suit the needs of the community, and he has since been looking up plans and gathering the information that will soon result in the construction of a very costly and a very large tourist hotel.

It is stated that all the lands lying in the purchase will be utilized for homes for people who desire to get out of the dust and noise of the central portion of the city. This is one of the most beautiful elevations in Macon, and contains level land of sufficient amount to give space for a suburban home site. The enterprise will be under way in a short time, and within the next twelve months much will be done.

GREAT SLEEPING DONE BY TAFT

President-Elect Is Getting Rid of That Tired Feeling.

Hot Springs, Va., November 8.—"I really did some great work at sleeping last night, and am already beginning to feel the tiredness disappear."

This was President-elect Taft's comment this afternoon as from the wide porch of his cottage among the trees he looked at the red sun slip behind the mountains over which lazily hung the blue smoke of many forest fires.

The Sunday quiet which Mr. Taft enjoied was in striking contrast to the days of turmoil he has gone through and he gave himself up to rest.

Cameron Forbes, vice governor of the Philippines, and Mr. Luzuriga, a Filipino member of the Philippine commission, called on Mr. Taft today. Both are returning to the islands after some time spent in this country, and a general discussion was indulged in respecting Philippine matters.

Representative Joseph W. Gaines, of West Virginia, stopped here today and had a talk with Judge Taft. Mr. Gaines is on his way to Washington to attend the tariff hearings to be held by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, of which he is a member.

It is the belief of Mr. Gaines that there is unanimity of opinion between Judge Taft and the majority members of the committee, and that all are believers in the principle of protection and that the measure of protection should be the difference between the cost of producing an article here and abroad, including a fair profit in the calculation. The difficulty of the work to be done in framing a new tariff, he added, was in arriving at the basis of cost.

Frank H. Hitchcock has telegraphed Judge Taft that he will be here on Tuesday. Representative T. E. Burton, of Cleveland, Ohio, will arrive here for a conference on Wednesday.

SEEKS TO SET ASIDE ORDER

Southern Pacific to Take First Step Regarding Commerce Commission's Order.

New Orleans, La., November 8.—In the United States circuit court of appeals the Southern Pacific railroad will tomorrow take its first step to set aside an order of the interstate commerce commission, which prohibited the carrying out of a contract which the railroad company had made with E. H. Young, of Galveston, reputed to be the largest handler of cotton seed producers in the world. The first move will be the filing of a motion by the attorneys for the Southern Pacific for a restraining order against the operation of the order issued by the interstate commerce commission several months ago rescinding the Southern Pacific-Young contract for the exclusive right to the use of the cotton seed producers' wharf of the railroad company at Galveston, Texas.

Undue preference, which amounts to a discrimination in favor of Mr. Young, as against every other handler of cotton seed meal in the south, are the allegations of the commission. It was claimed in the order rescinding the contract between Mr. Young and the Southern Pacific that Mr. Young had absolute control of the cotton seed products export business of the world by reason of this exclusive right, and that he was preventing other exporters from entering into competition.

Mr. Young's attorney has filed a cross bill, in which he asks for a restraining order from the court on the order of rescindment, and denies all allegations of undue preference.

It is understood that the first proceeding of the interstate commerce commission attorneys will be to demur to the bill on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case. The whole proceeding will then be asked to be quashed.

If the interstate commerce commission is successful before this court the case will be taken up before the higher courts until a decision is rendered one way or the other in the supreme court of the United States.

A LONG-FELT WANT
Is filled by the establishment of Sleeping Cars via A., B. & A. to Thomasville. Reserve space at 70 Peachtree.

BUSY WEEK AHEAD FOR COMMITTEES

Many Council Matters to Be Acted Upon.

STREETS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Finance Committee to Take Up Special School Tax Resolution—The Board of Health May Order Investigation of Condition of Sewers.

This will be a busy week at the city hall, as a number of council committee meetings will be held.

One of the most important meetings will be that of a committee appointed to investigate the condition of the streets and sidewalks. This committee will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The session will not be public, however, because the committee has heard from all citizens who want to make complaints, and this afternoon the meeting will be devoted to the reading of a large number of communications in regard to street improvements.

The committee on ordinances will take action on several delayed papers.

The finance committee will take up Alderman Beutell's resolution which calls for a charter amendment to allow the city to levy a special tax of three-eighth of one per cent, the money to be used for school purposes.

To Close Underpasses.

The committee on bridges will have before it Councilman Grant's resolution to close up the underpasses of the Forsyth street bridge.

The street committee will meet Friday afternoon and will confer with the city engineer and the commissioner of public works in regard to how much of the work passed up this year can be finished before the first of next year. In many parts of the city curbing has been hauled for sidewalks and not laid down. A great deal of street improvements have been passed up, and it has been impossible for the commissioner of public works to do it all.

The board of health will meet Friday afternoon and will probably order an investigation of the condition of some of the sewers in the city. It has been recently reported that some of the sewers overflowed in heavy rains.

Mercer to Play Dahlonega.

Macon, Ga., November 8.—Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Mercer football squad will meet the team from the North Georgia Agricultural college in Central City park. It is generally conceded that Mercer will pile up a large score on the visitors, and the game has for this reason not been given much importance in the schedule. There may be a surprise awaiting the home team, and there should be time in plenty for activity in the game.

Mercer players who watched the results in Atlanta yesterday in the game between Tech and Auburn were elated when they turned back to think of the contest in which Auburn defeated the Baptists by the score of 23 to 0. Something led the Mercer men to believe they held Auburn better than did Tech.

WATERWAYS WILL FURNISH THEME

Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Convention at Columbus.

SESSIONS TO BEGIN TODAY

Men of Prominence in Civic and Government Work Have Accepted Invitations to Be Present and Speak at the Sessions.

Columbus, Ga., November 8.—The Gulf Coast Inland Waterways convention will meet here tomorrow for a two days' session. River improvement, the supplying of the coast states with electric power by conversion of water power, and the broader question of intercoastal canals will be among the subjects discussed. Already men of prominence in civic and government work have accepted invitations to speak. In addition to the southern states, which will be represented, Illinois and Michigan are expected to send representatives, who have been named by the governors of their respective states.

Among the speakers will be: O. M. Leighton, chief hydrographer United States, Washington, D. C., who will speak on "Federal Policy in Waterways Development;" Senator D. U. Fletcher, Florida; Robert Isham Randolph, Chicago; J. H. Drummond, St. Andrews; Thos. L. Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Tampa, Fla., and J. A. Betjeman, Albany, Ga. The convention will be presided over by President Croft, of Mobile, of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Association. Three sessions will be held Monday, and one or two Tuesday.

Delegation From Albany.

Albany, Ga., November 8.—Albany will be well represented at the meeting of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Association in Columbus tomorrow. The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates by the Albany Business Men's League: Joseph S. Davis, Sam W. Smith, M. W. Tift, N. F. Tift, W. E. Myers, W. W. Pace and J. A. Betjeman. Mr. Betjeman will speak in behalf of the proposed canal connecting the mouth of the Apalachicola river, which is formed by the Flint and Chattahoochee, with deep water. The canal will be only seven miles in length, and its construction would work wonders for southwest Georgia and southwest Alabama.

Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all whiskey for family and medicinal purposes. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

Chicago Merchants Invade South.

Chicago, November 8.—Thirty merchants, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, left in a special train tonight for an invasion of the Mississippi valley and the south. The object of the trip is to boom Chicago commercially. Before the train returns here on November 22, points in Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are to be visited.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS TO ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association will perfect a permanent organization at a meeting which has been called for next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the Atlanta Freight Bureau.

A special committee was appointed by the temporary organization on October 29, and that committee will be ready Wednesday afternoon to submit plans for the permanent organization and for an active advertising campaign to be inaugurated next year. The committee will state that it has met with a very hearty cooperation from all the merchants and manufacturers generally.

The association has as a temporary organization been a success and has already done much to advertise Atlanta and to place before the business world its claims as a market.

All merchants and manufacturers of the city have been invited to join the association, and they are urged to send in their names not later than Wednesday, November 11. All the stationery and advertising matter of the association will carry a classified list of the members.

Names Already Sent In.

It is announced that the following business houses in the city have already sent in their names and are down on the books for membership in the permanent organization:

Banks—American National Bank, Atlanta National Bank, Central Bank and Trust Corporation, Fourth National Bank, Lowry National Bank, Third National Bank.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale)—M. C. Kiser Company, J. K. Orr Shoe Company.

Bicycles and Auto Supplies (Wholesale)—Elyea-Austell Company.

Clothing (Wholesale)—Moor & Floyd.

China, Crockery and Toys (Wholesale)—Dobbs & Wey Company.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale)—Dougherty-Ward-Little Company, Ragan, Malone & Co., Ridley-Williamson-Spain Company, A. M. Robinson & Co., W. W. Stovall & Co.

Glass, Paints and Oils—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

Groceries (Wholesale)—McCord-Stewart Company, Oglesby Grocery Company.

Hardware (Wholesale)—Anderson Hardware Company.

Manufacturers of Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cots, etc.—Gholstin-Cunningham Spring Bed Company.

Pianos and Organs—The Cable Company, Phillips & Crew Company.

Hats and Caps (Wholesale)—Arnold Hat Company, Atkins, McKeldin & Brown Company, Truitt-Silvey Hat Company.

Millinery (Wholesale)—Ernest L. Rhodes & Co.

DR. BROUGHTON IS WELCOMED FROM HIS TRIP TO ENGLAND

Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, arrived last evening just in time for the evening services, the train having been delayed.

Dr. Broughton was to have had a reception yesterday morning, but that part of the program had to be omitted.

At 7:45 o'clock last evening the popular pastor of the Tabernacle was welcomed with a special song service, led by Mr. Boatman and his chorus, entirely new songs being sung for the occasion.

At 8:30 o'clock Dr. Broughton preached his first return sermon, his subject being "Two Months' Preaching in England." The pastor gave a very interesting and glowing account of the services he conducted while in England.

A further reception was arranged for today, and the program will be as follows:

Great Reception Day.

5:00 to 7:30 p. m.—A hand-shaking reception given to the pastor and his family in the lecture room of the Tabernacle by the ladies of the church and congregation.

Ladies in charge: Mrs. R. T. Stanfiel, president of the Ladies' Aid Society; Mrs. S. Wilson, president of the Ladies' Missionary Society; Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, president of the board of lady managers, Tabernacle Infirmary.

Tea and cake will be served. Men and women generally invited.

PUBLIC RECEPTION I NTHE MAIN AUDITORIUM.

Everybody invited. Special program.

Mr. R. N. Eckett, Sr., chairman of the board of deacns, president; Mr. E. C Calloway, master of ceremonies.

PROGRAM.

Song by chorus.

Prayer by Dr. A. T. Spalding.

Flag drill by 350 children, under 10 years of age, singing "America," directed by Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Smith.

Greetings from the church and Sunday school. Ten minutes. "How the Pastorless Church Was Pastored"—Colonel H. A. Etheridge.

Greetings from the Baptist Brotherhood. Five minutes. Dr. W. W. Landrum.

Greetings from the Tabernacle Infirmary. Five minutes. Miss Martha H. Harris, superintendent.

Greetings from the Tabernacle Dormitory for Young Women and Hostel. Five minutes. Mrs. J. V. Langford.

Address, "Dr. Broughton As I Saw Him in England." Five minutes. Dr. M. G. Campbell.

Greetings from the "Tabernacle Lyceum." Five minutes. Colonel J. G. Camp.

"The City of Atlanta." Five minutes. Hon. F. L. Seely.

"Odds and Ends." Ten minutes. Mr. E. H. Peacock.

"The Pulpit Supply." Ten minutes. Rev. F. M. Poteat, D.D.

Response by Dr. Broughton. Subject: "Fits and Misfits in England."

"Home, Sweet Home," by the choir.

Doxology by the congregation.

Benediction, by Dr. A. T. Holderby.

Speakers will be strictly held to the time limit.

SPORTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Edited by Dick Jemison

AUBURNS WIN A DECISIVE ONE

But Yellow Jackets Will Work Hard for Sewanee Game.

The overwhelming defeat of the Yellow Jackets Saturday at the hands and feet of the Auburn team was not only a big surprise to the Tech followers, but even to the Auburn rooters as well.

It was another case of the "dope" getting twisted, as it always does at times. All the papers of the south had before the game expressed their opinion as to how the outcome would be, and of about fifteen sporting writers, three touchdowns was the most any of them gave the Auburn team, while the local papers only gave two.

The fact still remains, however, that Auburn has a team that can cope with any team in the south this year, but can any non-partisan spectator truthfully say that the Yellow Jackets played the game they are capable of? It was just a case of a green team going to pieces before the onslaught of an experienced one, and why shouldn't they? The game the Auburn team played would have beaten any southern team. Saying that the Yellow Jackets did not play the game they are capable of, is not meant, in the least, to detract from the glorious victory of the Polytechnic boys, but as a sort of defense for Tech's poor showing.

That the defeat will do the Yellow Jackets a world of good, the writer really believes. There is fight in the team, and it will come to the surface, and when Sewanee arrives here next Saturday, they will find a team that will contest every inch of ground they gain. The writer looks for Sewanee to win the game, but he also looks for the Yellow Jackets to give them a stiffer fight than they did Auburn. The defeat will act as an incentive to spur Tech on, as it did when Auburn was defeated by Louisiana State University the previous Saturday.

The writer always made it a practice, even before he became a sporting writer, to stick to his home team, no matter how the odds went in favor of the visitors, and so far he has always seen good games as the result.

In regard to the above, can the crowd who are lined up outside the fence at Ponce de Leon, at least the majority of them, say the same thing? No, they cannot. Their remarks would serve to disconcert even tried veterans, much less a team of green youngsters who were under fire for the first time, and needed all the encouragement they could get. Some of them accused the team of being "quitters" and having a "yellow streak" and other such attributes, when, in reality, they were bigger quitters and showed a broader yellow streak than the team did, and that despised baseball insect, the knocker." Let's cut it out and boost the team.

The Yellow Jackets have a green team this year that is inexperienced, but doing all they can under the circumstances, and why cannot the spectators that live here and earn their bread and meat here, stick to a team that is doing its utmost to win at all stages? Just think it over, you who handed the team such hot ones on Saturday; put yourself in their places and see if you would have done even as well? It is a fair question. The writer ventures to remark that half of you would have turned around and ran if the attack Auburn centered at Tech's green youngsters were centered on you.

Well, at any rate, the team fought even if it did not seem to make any headway, and with the return of the same men who played yesterday to Tech next season, the very ones who were loudest is their cries of cold feet will be the ones to praise the fine showing of the team. Stick to the ship, fellows, it is the best policy in the long run.

Nearly 300 Cadillacs running in Georgia. The most reliable car ever built. For 1909 models four and single cylinders, and repair parts, call on

JOHN A. SIBLEY,
64-66 S. Forsyth St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

COLORED BOXERS MEET AT LYCEUM TONIGHT

Tonight at the Lyceum theater the colored contingent of the city will have a boxing carnival, and judging from the bill that has been provided, the bouts should be hummers.

The preliminary bouts between six local colored scrappers will open the evening's bill, while music will be furnished between each bout.

The main attraction of the night will be a ten-round fight between Kid Davis, of New York, and Arthur Worthy, of California. These two dusty gents are middle weights, and said to be great mixers. Their go should be a hummer, as both men are in great shape and confident of winning.

The chief of police and other city officials have been invited and the contests should be pulled off in an orderly and routine manner.

Harry Staten, formerly trainer at the Atlanta Athletic Club, has been secured to referee the bouts, and his presence assures the spectators that impartial decisions will be given.

If this meeting is a successful one, similar bouts will be pulled off in the future.

KENNESAW BISCUIT

The arbiter of that ever-recurring domestic problem—hunger.

5c

FRANK E. BLOCK CO.

CROSSING THE COURSE WHEN THE AUTO RACES ARE ON



Photo by Foltz, Savannah.

The accompanying cut illustrates the only way in which it will be possible for any unauthorized person to cross the 25-mile Savannah race course when the big automobile race takes place on Thanksgiving day.

The course will be thoroughly and completely patrolled by the Savannah military, and no person will be allowed upon it on either of the race days without a pass giving him the authority for business reasons. This rule has been adopted to the end that there may be the greatest possible security to life and limb.

Not only that, but the street cars will not be permitted to cross the course over their own tracks on the days of the races. In order to facilitate the carrying of passengers, three or four of these elevated bridges have been built, as shown in the picture, one at each street car crossing. A car arriving at the course will discharge its passengers on one side. They will ascend the steps, cross the bridge and go down on the other side, where a transfer car will be waiting for them.

Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent persons from getting in the way of the fast cars, and if there is any accident at all, the management is determined that it shall not be due to its failure to take the necessary measures to prevent it.

YALE AND PRINCETON WERE IN DISTRESS

The victory of Harvard over the Indians in such a decisive manner on Saturday was one of the surprises of the season and goes to show that the Crimson have a team that can be counted on to fight to the bitter end this year.

They outplayed the Indians at all stages of the game and ran through and around their line at will, while the Harvard goal kicker, Balenti, had the only trial he made for a place kick blocked.

What the Crimson will do with the fast Dartmouth eleven that defeated Princeton on Saturday when they meet them at Cambridge next Saturday is a question that is stirring the football experts.

Yale was in dire distress with the fast Brown eleven, The Providence boys practically outplayed the Bull Dogs, and had it not been for one man, Coy, the Elis' great half back, the Blue would have suffered defeat. His punting was some of the best that has ever been seen at New Haven, and time after time he kept the fast Brown men from crossing the Blue goal line by his long 50-yard spirals.

Dartmouth handed the Princeton Tigers their first defeat of the year at the Polo Grounds before a massive crowd, and the reports sent out said the New Yorkers were the Tigers' masters. What the Tigers will do with the Bull Dogs in their annual scrap next Saturday in the face of this defeat is a matter of conjecture among the football authorities of the east.

Two other important scraps for the east on Saturday are the Pennsylvania-Michigan game and the Cornell-Chicago match. Anyone attempting to estimate the relative scores of these two games would no doubt suffer a brainstorm, as the westerners have demonstrated they have wonderful teams this year that will take all of the easterners' efforts to beat.

FORMAL INVITATIONS SENT TO NINETEEN COUNTRIES

Washington, November 8.—(Special.)—Next September will witness the greatest gathering of international riflemen ever seen in this country. The state department has been entrusted with formal invitations from the National Rifle Association, of which General James A. Drain is president, to be forwarded to the ambassadors and ministers from nineteen countries interested in rifle shooting, formally inviting those countries to be represented by rifle teams at the coming international tournament. More elaborate plans are being made for this series of matches than ever before. In addition to the Palma match for the military long range championship of the world, which was won in 1907 by the American team at Ottawa, Canada, there will be an individual competition at 1,000 yards; a team match at 300 meters; an individual competition at 300 meters and a revolver team competition at 50 yards.

The conditions of the Palma team trophy match provide for teams of eight, using the national military arm of their country. Two targets will be alloted by each team, the distances being 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The targets will be rectangular, 12 by 6 feet, with a 36-inch bull's eye, an inner circle 54 inches in diameter, a "Magpie square," 72 inches, and the remainder of the target constituting the outer. The value of the count will be: Bull's-eye, 5; inner, 4; "Magpie," 3, outers, 2. There will be fifteen shots per man at each distance, without artificial rest, with two sighting shots additional. Telescopic and magnifying sights are barred. There are also minor technical conditions such as are prescribed from year to year by the country holding the trophy. Each member of the winning team will receive a medal and other prizes in this match will be determined later. The invidual match at 1,000 yards will attract great attention, as America, by reason of its records, and its victories in the Olympic games and elsewhere, claims the distinction of having the finest long-range marksmen in the world. In this match any rifle, with any sights, including telescopic, and any ammunition, may be used, thus throwing the match open to the entire world. The distances, targets, count and dimensions, are the same as in the Palma match. The winner of this match will be hailed as the long-range champion of the world and will be given an international championship cup which will become his property. Other prizes will be arranged for in the program.

The international team match at 300 meters will be for teams of six men, using any rifle with open fore-sights and any kind of back-sights, with any ammunition. The target will be white one meter in diameter, with a black center of 60 centimeters diameter, the entire target being divided into ten concentric circles counting from 1 to 10 points. This will be an unusual match for this country, because of the style of target, the distance, the count and the number of shots. Each competitor will fire 120 shots, equally divided among the standing, kneeling and prone positions. They will be fired in strings of ten shots each without interruption and ten sighting shots will be allowed in each position. Another rule of interest in this match is that after ten shots the target will be taken down and preserved as a proof in case of discussion. The official count will take place under the direction of the committee of umpires immediately after the shooting is finished.

The 300-meter match for individuals will be shot under conditions similar to those of the team match.

The revolver team match will be open to teams of four men, using any revolver or pistol with open sights; distance 50 yards. Two sighters and fifty shots will be allowed, in series of five shots each, a fresh target being provided for each series. The center of the shot-hole and not its edge will determine the value of the shot.

Each competing nation will designate one delegate to a committee whose duty it will be to settle definitely and with recourse any question which may arise not covered by the rules of the match. The members of this committee will be nominated by the team captains, and the committee will elect its own chairman, who shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. Visiting teams will be furnished with tents, cots, mattresses, blankets and camp equipage free, together with free use of targets for four days preceding the match.

In concluding his letter to the ambassadors, General Drain says: "Suggestions from those interested as to the events and their scope will be welcome. It is desired that this shall be a truly international shooting test, and for that reason as near a common basis of rules is desired as it is possible to formulate. In view of the necessity for extensive preparations for these contests it is requested that an answer be returned at the earliest possible date in which shall be set forth the decision of your country in regard to the sending of a competitor or competitors to take part in the proposed contests."

The invitations will be forwarded by the state department to the diplomatic representatives of the different countries in Washington, to their military attaches here and through the American ambassadors and ministers abroad. The nineteen countries and colonies invited are: England, Canada, Australia, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Austria, Greece, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Spain, Belgium and Japan. Some of these will also receive invitations from the National Rifle Association of America direct through their National Rifle Association, such as England, Canada, Australia, France, Switzerland, Italy and the Argentine Republic.

It is probably too much to expect that all these countries will be represented, but it is believed there will be more teams representing different nations than ever before shot on American soil.

While in England, at the Olympic games, where he captained the American team, General Drain received the promise from a number of teams that they would be represented in this country next September. The matches will take place after the national and other matches here so there will be no conflict in dates.

A pure whiskey is fine for family and medicinal use. Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full parts $4, delivered. All mail order houses.

HARVARD LEADS IN FOOTBALL

Some "Dope" on the Elevens of the Eastern Colleges.

With the southern football season half over, some idea as to the total scores made by the teams in whom the Atlanta football fans are interested, may prove of interest:

Auburn.

18	Howard	0
23	Mercer	0
6	Sewanee	0
2	L. S. U.	10
44	Tech	0
93		10

Vanderbilt.

11	S. P. U.	6
32	Maryville	0
32	Rose Poly	0
41	Clemson	0
29	Mississippi	0
6	Michigan	24
16	Tennessee	9
167		39

Tennessee.

12	North Carolina	0
39	Maryville	5
7	Kentucky	0
10	Georgia	0
6	Tech	5
9	Vanderbilt	16
83		26

Tech.

27	Gordon	0
30	Mooney	0
23	Mississippi A. and M.	0
11	Alabama	6
0	Tennessee	6
0	Auburn	44
96		56

Sewanee.

5	Southern Military	0
29	Mooney	0
32	Castle Heights	5
0	Virginia	0
0	Auburn	6
12	Kentucky	0
6	St. Louis	6
84		17

Alabama.

26	Wetumpka	0
17	Howard	0
16	Cincinnati	0
6	Alabama	11
23	Chattanooga	6
88		17

Clemson.

0	V. P. I.	6
0	Vanderbilt	41
0	Davidson	18
0	Georgia	8
0		68

Louisiana State.

41	Y. M. C. C.	0
81	Jackson Barracks	5
26	Texas A. and M.	0
55	S. W. P. U.	0
10	Auburn	2
50	Mississippi A. and M.	0
263		7

Georgia.

29	Olympians	5
16	Dahlonega	0
29	South Carolina	5
0	Tennessee	10
11	Mercer	0
8	Clemson	0
93		21

Mercer.

56	Locust Grove	0
24	Florida	0
0	Auburn	23
0	Georgia	11
80		34

It is entirely unnecessary for you to order an unknown brand of whiskey—you cannot be sure of the quality. Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, and is sold throughout the civilized world. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

MORE BOUTS FRIDAY NIGHT

The task of getting together some of the star exponents of the entertaining part of self-defense for a boxing card at Armory Hall Friday night is now the task of Manager Jack Foy.

No bill has been settled on for the forthcoming boxing performance, but Foy has a lot of good numbers in sight.

One bout he would like to put on is Trent v. Willis. Both are as clever lightweights as have boxed in Atlanta in a long time. Neither has the punch to any very great extent, but they are faster than lightning and have the science down fine.

Another card that is a good possibility for Friday night is Ruff against Ball again. These men put on a nice three-round exhibition Friday night, and if they were sent in for ten rounds it would draw a nice crowd. Ruff is a clever scrapper and Ball is a great lad to give and take punishment.

Another bill that is being talked of for Friday is Jones against Caspar. The former has fought often in Atlanta, and is a favorite. Caspar is not so well known, but he is reputed to be good.

Definite announcements of what will be put on Friday night will be made later. There will certainly be the usual good preliminaries and at least two ten-round bouts of the classiest order.

STONE MOUNTAIN PLAYS G. M. A. CADETS TODAY

The Georgia Military academy football team travels to Stone Mountain today for their annual battle with the cadets of that place.

The Georgia Military academy boys have been working with might and main during the past week for the game, and both the captain and coach are confident they will bring home the mountain boys' scalp.

Stone Mountain is equally confident of victory for their men, and the game is sure to be largely attended.

These two fast prep teams have always had a friendly rivalry, and this year it is more intense than ever, so that a red-hot scrap can be promised when they clash at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

For Him.

"Nat Goodwin says he will never get married again."

"He'll change his mind."

"No. I don't think he will."

"Then some woman will."

MATTY LEADS ALL PITCHERS

His Record in the Box One to Be Proud Of.

The official pitching averages of the National League have been given out, as compiled by the Associated Press, and they show that Ed Reulbach, the Chicago twirler, is the leader, although Christy Mathewson, of the Giants, participated in the most games and is entitled to the palm.

Mathewson pitched in fifty-six contests, although he gets credit for but forty-nine, as the other seven he filed in after the game was either won or lost.

Out of 170 chances in his position, "Matty" fielded all but two cleanly. He fanned 259 batters, yielded but 42 bases on balls, hit only three batsmen and threw wild but twice. For consistency his work takes the palm.

Three-Fingered Brown had a perfect fielding record in 108 chances and stood next to Mathewson in his pitching record, but he worked in ten games less than Matty, yet he had more wild pitches, hit more batsmen and gave up more bases on balls. The same is true of Reulbach, whose wildness was remarkable considering that he stands first in the averages. He yielded 106 bases on balls.

"Nap" Rucker, the Georgia boy, was the wildest pitcher in all respects. He gave 125 free passes, hit 19 batsmen and made 5 wild pitches, but he stood second to Mathewson in strike-outs, with 199.

The following are the official pitching averages of the twenty leading pitchers of the league:

Name—	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
Reulbach, Chicago.	24	7	1	.774
Mathewson, New York.	37	11	1	.771
Brown, Chicago.	29	9	0	.763
Maddox, Pittsburg.	23	8	0	.742
Leever, Pittsburg.	15	7	0	.682
Willis, Pittsburg.	23	11	1	.676
Camnitz, Pittsburg.	16	9	0	.640
Ames, New York.	7	4	0	.636
McCarty, Cin.-Pitts.-Bos.	7	4	0	.636
Wiltse, New York.	28	14	1	.622
Taylor, New York.	8	5	1	.615
McGinnity, New York.	11	7	0	.611
Spade, Cincinnati.	17	12	0	.586
Corridon, Philadelphia.	14	10	0	.583
Overall, Chicago.	15	11	1	.577
McQuillen, Philadelphia.	13	17	0	.575
Fraser, Chicago.	11	9	0	.550
Pfeister, Chicago.	12	10	2	.545
Weimer, Cincinnati.	8	7	0	.533
Ewing, Cincinnati.	17	15	1	.531

$1.000 BET ON BUSSEY.

Soft and stiff hats cleaned, dyed and reshaped at Bussey's, 28½ Whitehall.

SOME AUTO GOSSIP FOR AUTO FIENDS

In the proposed speed trials on the Long Island Motor Parkway, next month, there is likely to be more than a test of cars. If there has been snow on the speedway for a while before the contests the occasion will afford some opportunity to see how well this speedway has been built.

What to some has given the impression of there being a new car in the field is the increasing repetition of the name "Alco." The explanation of it is that the American Locomotive Company is introducing a new hub cap on its 1909 cars, across the center of which appear the initials of the company name, A. L. CO., where "Berliet" formerly was. Sounding these initials phonetically is leading to the Locomotive car becoming known by this conversion of initials into a name. The "Alco" is said to be still practically the "Berliet," in design and quality.

There is enough business being done right now throughout the automobile district in New York to justify the calm and confident feeling noticeable in the trade, and all the indications are that there will be a brisk demand for cars of all grades from now until late in the spring.

With the changes in policy and management that have been proposed, there should be a decided increase in the efficiency of the American Automobile Association.

For the ninth national automobile show in Madison Square Garden, next January, at which the high grade cars of various prices of the licensed makers are shown, every effort is to be made to have the decorations chaste and tasteful rather than ornate and gaudy. There will be richness and elegance throughout the big garden, but there will be no cheap allurements to catch the rabble. There will be solidness to the fittings and genuineness in the tapestries, but there will be no singing birds, or moving picture exhibit, or mechanical organs, or other vaudeville feature. The new models of the standard high grade cars will be the attraction relied upon.

Occupants of the grandstand at the Vanderbilt Cup race had some wonderfully interesting exhibitions of expeditiousness on the part of the drivers and mechanics when they stopped for supplies of tire repairs in front of their respective pits. Robertson and his assistant, especially, were winners of applause for the way they took on gasoline and oil. Bourque and his mechanic were another pair whose work attracted special notice. After the track had begun to dry out, Bourque stopped to replace his non-skid tires with plain treads. He was using the Fisk removable rims with bolted-on tires and he tackled the off rear wheel while his assistant worked at the near one. Neither helped the other one at any stage and both tires were changed in a little less than two minutes. It was a treat to see this job.

Chicago has been occupied by the American Locomotive Company, which will hereafter have its own branch there for the sale of motor cars, instead of depending upon an agent. This move, according to Manager James Joyce, is being made in order to provide better care for users of Locomotive cars in the Chicago section than they have been able to get when not dealing directly with the company. Benjamin C. Day will be manager of the new branch, which will be on Michigan avenue at Twelfth street.

Motorists become members of the American Automobile Association for $1 a year through individual membership in a club that joins the A. A. A. The club pays $1 a head dues to the A. A. A., and its members do not feel the tax as individuals. Motorists not members of an A. A. A. club have to pay $2 for the same privileges and benefits by taking out an individual membership. The national headquarters of the A. A. A. and the office of Secretary F. H. Elliott are at 437 Fifth avenue, New York.

It developed today that two conditional entries, with checks for the Grand Prize race, were received by the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America on Monday. The first was from Paul Lacroix, head of the Renault Freres Selling Branch, now on his way to Europe, who made entry of a third Renault, conditional on the factory's providing a third driver.

The second entry was that of a high-powered Buick. This Buick is a dark horse; no information about its size or power being obtainable other than the fact that it is a specially built car of large dimensions.

The conditions of these entries are such that they can be withdrawn on Tuesday next if desired.

Arriving yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II were the Benz cars. Four racing machines and two touring cars formed the shipment. The fourth racer is a reserve car and will only be used in the event of accident during practice.

Hemery, Hanriot and Erle, the Benz drivers, arrive tomorrow on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Szisz, the star Renault pilot, also arrives tomorrow on the Tourraine, accompanied by the Renault racers and mechanics.

F. Kjeldsen, head of the S. P. O. Agency, announced that the S. P. O. racer, which will compete in the Light Car race, will be shipped from Havre on La Savole, of the French line, tomorrow.

Hungary will provide its representative in the international race in the person of J. Duhasz, the driver of this car.

The S. P. O. is of 95.4 mms. of bore and has a stroke of 130 mms. It has a splendid record in Europe, having won the Gaillon Hill climb two years in succession. It defeated twenty-four cars in the tournament this year.

These light foreign cars have been credited with immense speed in Europe and the competition between the Lancia Lampo, the Gregoire and the S. P. O. will provide a little contest that will be worth watching.

The first car to practice on the course was the Buick entered by E. S. Hearne, of Chicago, in the Light Car race. Mr. Hearne, who will drive the car himself, and his mechanic, Jack Tower, report the course very fast and have been credited by the amateur clockers who are already on the job with making the 9.6 miles which constitute the Light car course in 10 minutes and 15 seconds.

Word was received from the Acme factory that Len Zengle, who brought the Pennsylvania car into prominence during the summer, would pilot the Acme in Savannah instead of Patschke.

It was also announced that the Locomotive entered by Bergdoll will probably not start, as Mr. Bergdoll prefers to drive in the Light Car race.

Due to prohibition laws existing in the southern states, the managers of the "Wall Street Special" have decided to provide cocktails, wines and liqueurs with the meals. It is expected, therefore, that the passengers of this train will not have to utilize the numerous drug stores in Savannah.

"I've been getting living expenses out of



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THE AUTOMOBILE AS A WORLD-WIDE FACTOR

By E. P. Chalfant.

The automobile, after all, is simply a manifestation of the forces of evolution that are working out the world's destiny, and its appearance is no more remarkable than was the advent of discoveries in other lines of endeavor.

That there is foundation for the belief now so prevalent, that the permanency o fthe automobile is assured, is evident from its world-wide utilization.

A Vehicle of Commerce.

There can be no doubt now that the automobile is to play a permanent part in the affairs of mankind. If it had nothing else to recommend it but its time-saving and health-giving attributes, it would be a permanent institution. But it is as a vehicle of commerce that it is to figure more prominently in the future. Its commercial phases are practically unlimited. What the world wants are labor-saving devices, and the automobile is one. Manufacturing plants are hauling their products with motor cars in lieu of horses. They find the innovation an economical one from every standpoint.

Municipal Use.

Then, again, the automobile is to become a part of every well-regulated municipality. In many of the large cities of the country today motor cars are utilized with great success in the health and fire branches of the public service. They are found to be invaluable to hospitals, where a minute's delay sometimes means loss of life. The same can be said of the fire department, in which branch of the municipal government they have served to advantage. The federal government, too, has become converted to their utility, and has installed motor cars in the postoffice service of the principal cities.

Miner and Farmer.

But it is not alone in the larger cities that the labor and time-saving properties of the automobile are appreciated. In the isolated sections, far from the beaten paths, the miner and farmer have indorsed the horseless vehicle by using it. This apparent popularity of the automobile, however, is not confined to one section or nation. It is world-wide in its scope. It is as pronounced in the Orient as it is in America.

Cars Abound in the Orient.

In Japan and China automobiles are used in large numbers. In China, especially, it is a familiar sight to see a speeder darting in and out of the traffic, causing consternation in the suburbs, and speeding like a meteor in the night across wild and arid territory much to the astonishment and bewilderment of the natives. In some sections of the great walled empire, with its centuries of tradition, an automobile is still an object of curiosity and wonder. The roads in Japan are narrow and heavy, and there is room for improvement.

World-Wide Good Roads Movement.

Automobilists in Japan are recognizing this fact, and good roads all over the empire no doubt will soon be seen. The government should send several emissaries to Massachusetts, which state, I believe, has the finest roads in the world. That is another phase of the motor car that must not be overlooked. The good roads movement is now world-wide. Its agitation was begun by the advent of the automobile, and the great benefits that are derived today by the construction of good roads must be credited to the motor car. In this country Ohio and Iowa possess the poorest roads. In certain seasons of the year the highways of the latter state are well-nigh impassable, the black loam apparently having no bottom.

But there is nothing unusual about this, as America, on the whole, is famous for hard road conditions. That is why the American manufacturer gives his product liberal clearance, and why the domestic car, typified in the product of the Licensed Association, is able to endure difficult going.

Turkey.

In Turkey the roads are rough, but they are made so by the mountainous formation of the country. Turkey, it might be stated, was the last nation in the world to admit the automobile. In fact, it is only during the last six months that the prejudice of the sultan was overcome and the empire opened to horseless vehicles. It was the sultan's fear of assuming the responsibility for anything new that might afterwards be used against him that had retarded the introduction of the automobile into the Ottoman empire. The members of the new and vigorous party, however, now in control, to all intents and purposes, overruled his objections, and in consequence a fertile and profitable field was made accessible to the motor merchants of the world. As it is, the principal European productions are well represented there, though only in the cheaper types. The Balkan states boast of no fine touring conditions, the country being among the most mountainous in Europe.

Asia.

In the Asiatic countries the automobile has taken hold. In Siam, India and the Straits Settlements the industry has done an enormous business. In the last year members of the A. L. A. M. have doubled their regular annual shipment to Siam. The king is a great believer in the motor car, and during his recent visit to Europe rode continuously in an automobile.

Oceania.

New Zealand, said to be the best governed country in the world, has also taken kindly to automobiling, as it did to the bicycle in the palmy days of that industry. Tasmania and Australia are also thriving automobile centers.

Many Cars in South America.

The Central and South American countries are strong supporters of the industry. In Ecuador and Peru the motor car has performed wonders in strengthening the lines of communication between coast towns and the interior. At Punta Arenas, the southernmost point of habitation on the western hemisphere, the honk, honk of the auto horn is a familiar sound. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a spot where the automobile has not penetrated.

Arduous Development of Industry.

While the automobile seemingly has made its presence felt in all sections of the earth, it must not be imagined for a moment that its rise to a position of security was along a path of roses. From the first its arrival was the butt of prejudice and doubt. No invention of modern times probably has had a more bitterly opposed antagonism to overcome, and strange to relate, it showed itself strongest in the southern states of the United States. There was more prejudice in the south than was afterward encountered in the Orient. For instance, in Mississippi, a law was passed by the local council regulating the speed of automobiles to 25 miles an hour, and after it was placed on the books a man walked ahead of the car waving a red flag—a most outrageous parody on justice. In Oklahoma a citizen was about to buy an automobile for delivering groceries, when prejudice interfered in the form of a man who said that he would shoot the first person that purchased a machine, and the contemplated buyer cancelled his order. The industry was not, however, to be destroyed by the prejudice of men, but has swept on with resistless momentum, leaping, in a comparatively short period, to a formidable position among the world's great industries—an industry, too, that suffered less from the financial storm, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, than any other in the country.

Manufacturers.

The United States annually produces something like 80,000 automobiles, while Italy manufactures 25,000, and France 40,000. Germany is another producing nation, as in England, but the two first mentioned build the bulk of the foreign output.

That Voice.

(From The London Globe.)

Before Marriage—"Oh, my darling, your voice is as musical to me as a vesper bell whose tones fall softly on the perfumed air. Speak again and say those words, my beloved, for I could listen to your voice until the stars are extinguished into everlasting night."

After Marriage—"I've had enough of your chatter, old woman, and if you don't shut up I'll leave the house."

(From Washington Star.)

"Bliggins says there are no great orators nowadays."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "when a man has anything to say he puts it into the newspapers so quick that it's a back number by the time it comes out on the stump."



Over the Phone at Police Barracks

Above is the photograph of Sergeant A. L. Poole, and below that of Ser-

Sergeants Chewning and Poole

geant W. A. Chewning, bicycle officers at the police station.

Chewning and Poole are technically known as "roundsmen," although they bear the title of "sergeant." They are genial, good-looking, good fellows, and well liked by the men they lead. While on duty they cover worlds of ground and usually get wind of any disorder that arises anywhere.

—

Some time ago mention was made in this column of the undisputed sway

Pharr and Webb of the Cabbage Patch

exercised over the Darktown district by Bicycle Officers Pate and Mashburn. These officers were dubbed the "bullies of Darktown," and they have since lived up to the title.

Comment might also have been made on Bishop and Wyly, in the fourth ward, of Posey and Dodd, in the fifth, and of others who have made reputations on their various beats.

At present, however, there looms up a pair who threaten to outrival Pate, Mashburn and the whole bunch.

Hats off to Pharr and Webb, of the "Cabbage Patch."

These two are the rulers of the third ward, affectionately called by them the "cabbage patch." The reason for this allusion has not as yet been explained, although it is thought to have been applied because of the home-loving and industrious population of the ward, who, in addition to cultivating large crops of children, also engage extensively in gardening.

Hardly a day passes that does not see a third ward family—from grandfather down—summoned in the police court, with Pharr and Webb as the guardian angels. Scarcely a police court there is but hears of a thrilling tragedy or pathetic situation in which the "hull fambly" figures.

Pharr and Webb are constantly appealed to for legal advice, medical aid and all other assistance in the power of big-hearted policemen. Their last resort is the police court, when questions of an extremely vexatious nature are turned over to Judge Broyles for a settlement.

—

Usually the average policeman is somewhat keen on humor. One day

Not Yet But Soon

last week the phone bell in the station sergeant's office rang vigorously, and a call officer answered. "Hello," came from the other end. "Have you got a man down there by the name of Dip Johnson?"



"No, haven't got him yet," was the response.

Another friend called over the phone. "What is Pinkie Sloan's collateral?" he asked.

"Man or woman?"

"Man."

"He's worth ten and costs. Goodbye."

Still another journeyed to the station house to pay a fine. He forked up $100.

"Call again," said the station sergeant.

—

Although the number of serious thefts in the city has been greatly re-

Fowl Feathers Cause Foul Fuss

duced or late, largely owing to the vigilance of the officers, those of a trivial nature have gone on unabated.

In no line has there been a greater killing than in the realm of fowldom.

Not long since a notice something like this appeared on the police records: "Lost, last night, from the hen house of Mr. Blank, on Gilmer street, six geese. Four were fat and two were poor"—so said the boy.

Although a vigorous search was instituted, no trace of the geese was found. They had probably been rapidly converted by a Decatur street denizen into any one of the numerous mixtures so famous to the street.

Another feather-fringed story that came to the ears of the police was that related to Detective J. R. Black by an excited Jew.

"I haf meesed all of me ducks from de hen house, and ven I look about I see vat I t'inks ees de feaders in dot man's yard."

Detective Black went in the direction indicated and found a pile of feathers. The man insisted that a case be made, but the officer refused because of insufficient proof that the feathers belonged to any particular ducks.

Some nights later, Black's partner, Detective Bullard, had a funny experience while piking along Decatur street, seeking whatever he could find. His piercing eye noticed a carefully-wrapped shoe box near a telephone pole, in front of a clothing store. He kicked it gently with his foot, when out of the store, like a spider from his web, came a salesboy.

"I saw it first," he affirmed, "and it belongs to me."

"No, no," returned the detective, "it is mine."

"Well, bring it inside," suggested the boy, "and we will both open it."

This the detective did, and found, to his disgust, that is contained nothing but a lot of old paper.

"Haw, haw, ho, ho, bully joke," shouted the boy, as he keeled over on the counter and held his sides.

In a moment the detective flashed his badge. "To the station house with you," he said. Then he prepared to issue a copy.

The detective teased him thus, and the boy begged hard.

"Well, we've both had our fun now," said the detective. "You may go."

—

It is surprising how many sides of human nature are flashed on the cur-

Cosmopolitans at the Station House

tain at the police station. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, native, foreigner, Christian and unbeliever—all are seen in constant succession.

Today comes a man fresh from old Ireland, tomorrow one from the sunny shores of California. Each passes on without telling the stirring story of his life. Here is the prosperous landowner who pays his fine and goes his way; there is the bankrupt globe-trotter who frees himself from the toils as best he may and says nothing.

The other night a stalwart, ruddy-faced young fellow came to the station house and asked permission to spend the night. He had been caught out late and came to headquarters rather than disturb his landlady.

The "—sen" terminating the boy's name marked him as being of Scandinavian descent, more or less direct. He said he was born in Copenhagen and had lived there until thirteen years ago. Then his good mother sent him away to London to school—that he might learn a language other than his own. Soon the lure of the sea struck him hard—a part of his ancestral heritage—and he shipped.

To many strange lands this Danish lad went, finally set foot on New York soil and gradually drifted southward. In the great metropolis he did odd jobs as a mechanic. On board he was mechanic, fireman, third cook and everything down to flunky.

He had been several times across the ocean, back to the British isles, and once to Buenos Ayres, some 8,000 miles from home, where he found many of his countrymen.

The boy couldn't boast the clothes of a millionaire, and at the time of his sojourn at the station house probably could not show a dollar, but he could name the best Danish war vessels, the largest tramp steamers and the regular routes of the latter; he could tell considerable of the former prowess of the Danes and their kinsmen of the north, and gloried in their daring sallies.

He was rather shy of earthly effects, this Danish boy, but he had been somewhere and he knew something.

A genuine hobo turned up one night when a policeman was called upon to settle a dispute between a negro and a prosperous-looking, though intoxicated, farmer. The negro claimed that he had given the farmer a sum of money for whisky, which the latter had failed to produce. Another negro bore out his statement.

Sticking close to the farmer, as if by a strange interest, was a confirmed "knight of the road." He didn't acknowledge his identity—it was betrayed in his stride, it showed through his grizzly beard and it was evident from his clothes. He was a small man, but he had a determined jaw and an eagle eye that made one wince on gazing long into it. His face was hardened and bore an expression of desperation, if not of criminality.

The disputants were required to enter the station house, a short distance away, and explain the affair over which they had quarreled. The farmer was searched and no money found, and it was the opinion of the officers that the negro was only trying to take advantage of him while he was drunk. All the while the hobo affirmed that the farmer had accepted no money. Evidently he had also tried to bleed the farmer, but in a different way.

One of the officers, attracted by the "idling and loitering" appearance of the hobo, asked him several questions—where he lived, what his occupation was, where his wife and children were, etc. His name had already been given as Walter Scott, without the "Sir."

Had the hobo not known that it would have been a dead give-away, he would have laughed heartily at each and all of the questions. Tramp with a home, tramp with an occupation and tramp with wife and children!

"My home is in Alabama," said Walter Scott, hoarsely. "I have been picking cotton on a farm outside the city. I have no wife and children. What does a man want with a family these hard times?"

Walter Scott then drew his tattered rags about him and dived into the darkness. Those who had guessed his true character speculated on how far away he would be by morning.

But not so, although his intentions were good. "Walter Scott," came back to the station house several hours later.

"Caught him in the yards," said the yard detective.

"What's your name?" asked the station sergeant.

"Henry Thompson," was the response.

"Twenty-five and costs or thirty days, Thompson," said the recorder in police court the next afternoon. "Want to pay?"

ARRESTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

One hundred and fifty-two cases of arrests had been made since the Saturday afternoon's session of the police court up to midnight last night. With this number probably increased by twenty or twenty-five more during the day, it is expected that more cases will come up for disposition before the recorder than have during several months past.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two cases, thirty-five were for drunkenness, of this number there being nineteen white and sixteen colored.

Twenty-six negroes were taken to the police station as a result of a single arrest made Saturday evening by Officers Bentley, Norris, Clark and Tedder. They were charged with disorderly conduct while holding an alleged religious meeting.

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Consultation and Examination Free. WE CURE TO STAY CURED. Varicocele, Hydrocele, Urethritis, Phimosis, Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Rupture, Piles, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility and all the other special acute or chronic diseases which afflict young men, middle-aged men or old men.

I am particularly anxious to see and consult skeptical people, for I really have a certain cure for any curable case. If you wish my opinion, call and get it FREE of all charges and save yourself further suffering.

Out-of-town men should make us one visit if possible. If not, write for free question list. Many diseases can be cured by home treatment. Advice free. Hours: Daily 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. DICKERSON

130 1-2 Peachtree

UP STAIRS—TO THE RIGHT

UNITARIAN MINISTER PRAISES PRES.-ELECT TAFT

The following sermon was delivered by Rev. John W. Rowlett at the Unitarian church yesterday morning:

"I have chosen as a text the familiar Biblical statement: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

"Conduct is the only true test as to the value of a creed. A life that is lived, and not a creed written in a book, is the true test of the worth of a religion. What kind of men does the religion produce? What is its effect on life? If it produces inferior men, it is an inferior religion. If it produces superior men, it is a superior religion. If it renders service to mankind, if it enriches the individual and national life, it vindicates its real worth and deserves the commendation of all earnest and thoughtful men. The value of all doctrines must be determined at last by this practical test.

"While many a great truth has been temporarily rejected because of its supposed bad effect on life, effect on life is, and ought to be, an important element in our estimate of the truth of any teaching, because the connection between truth and usefulness is necessary and indissoluble. Whatever doctrine or belief that, in the long run and throughout the history of human advancement, tends to the betterment of the race, must have in it an element of truth by virtue of which it becomes useful, for man's good cannot be in conflict with the truth of things.

"The Christian principle of life is a vision and love of an ideal, and a desire and purpose to realize it. We identify the Christian ideal with the will of God, and hold that a sincere desire and disposition to do the Father's will is the ethical basis of the Christian religion. We also identify the will of of God with the highest and best welfare of mankind, and hold that when we are desiring and seeking for ourselves and for others the fullest and completest life we are in accord with the Divine will. We identify the progressively unfolding moral and social standard with the eternal Divine will, and hold that the precepts and practices by which the public good is most effectively promoted are right and righteous. Hence, those principles and customs and institutions that set out the conditions of individual and national welfare reveal the purposes of the one God who wills the impartial and universal good.

"Just at this time, when William H. Taft, a Unitarian, has been chosen to be the next president, to be the chief magistrate of this great nation, the greatest nation God's eye ever rested upon, it is fitting for us to consider the large contribution that Unitarianism has made to our national prosperity and progress.

Service of Eminent Statesmen.

"It must be noted at the outset that many influential Americans have been in practical accord with Unitarianism, while not actually connected with Unitarian churches. The 'American Statesman Series' contains the biographies of twenty-eight of the most eminent American statesmen, and nine of these were Unitarians. Four of our presidents, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Millard Fillmore, have been Unitarians. A few years ago Professor Sparks, of Chicago university, published a work entitled 'The Men Who Made the Nation.' This book is a discussion of the work of twelve men who, in the judgment of the author, had made the largest and best contributions to our national life. Two of these twelve, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, were definitely Unitarians, and four of the others, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln, were distinctly Unitarian in their expressed religious views.

"Let me indicate briefly some of the conspicuous services rendered to the nation by some of the great statesmen who were of the Unitarian faith. There was Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the father of the democratic party, the first secretary of state, the founder of the University of Virginia, and the most influential statesman, perhaps, of his day, whose influence has led to the democratization of all American ideas.

There was Joseph Story, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, professor of law at Harvard university, who shared with Chancellor Kent the distinction of moulding American equity jurisprudence.

"There was Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, whose judicial opinions, showing great learning and ability, especially in the department of real properties and marine insurance, have been of great service to the nation.

There was Lemuel Shaw, chief justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, whose service on the bench ranked him as one of the greatest New England jurists, and who, as an interpreter of constitutional law, rendered to the nation a service of the greatest value.

"There was John Marshall, the most famous American jurist, for thirty-four years chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, whose accession to the bench marked a turning point in the legal and constitutional history of the nation, whose service on the bench was effective in securing for the court due recognition and profound respect, and whose work in the field of constitutional law formed the greatest contribution to American jurisprudence ever made by any judge.

"These and other Unitarians that might be named must be classed with the statesman and jurist who have rendered the largest and best service to our national progress and prosperity.

Service in Literature.

"How great has been the influence of Unitarianism upon ..merican literature! Art must be free. A noble literature can be produced only in a free intellectual and moral atmosphere and by a free people.

"In harmony with this thought I note that the series of biographies known as 'The American Men of Letters,' includes eighteen eminent writers, and eleven of these were Unitarians. The history of American literature is so intimately connected with the history of Unitarianism in this country that to name the Unitarians is almost equivalent to naming those who have produced our best literary works. Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Bancroft, Motley, Bryant, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Julia Ward Howe, Miss Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Parkman, Prescott, Bret Harte, Helen Hunt, George William Curtis, Bayard Taylor, John Fiske, Jared Sparks, Charles Eliot Norton, and many others. It is impossible to estimate the value of the service rendered by these men and their works to our national life. It is not claimed that their literary pre-eminence was solely due to their Unitarian views, but it is fair to appeal to their works as an illustration of what Unitarians have done for our nation.

"It was Unitarianism that started and supported the 'Monthly Anthology,' the first distinctly literary journal published in this country. While the North American Review, a journal that has done much for the literary and political life of America, was from the first, and for more than sixty years, edited by Unitarians.

"That Unitarianism has been one of the greatest formative forces in the development of our literature is an unquestionable fact. 'Almost everybody,' says Professor Barrett Wendell, in his 'Literary History of America,' who attained literary distinction in New England during the nineteenth century was either a Unitarian or closely associated with Unitarian influences.' Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, in an address in this country some years ago, referred to the American authors most known and honored abroad; and every one mentioned by him was a Unitarian. It is not too much to say that Unitarian writers have most truly interpreted American institutions and ideas.

Humanitarianism and Reform.

"The Unitarian movement in religion has been characterized by its humanitarianism. With the waning of the sectarian spirit there was a growth in desire for practical reforms. True Unitarians have had a genuine desire to improve the earthly lot of mankind.

"There was Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who was the pioneer in the work of educating the blind in this country. He opened the Massachusetts' School and Asylum for the Blind, the pioneer of such institutions in America, and the most illustrious of its class in the world.

"There was the immortal Dorothea Dix, who secured the erection of hospitals or other reformatory work in twelvee states, the establishment of a hospital for the insane of the army and navy, and an adequate life saving equipment for Sable island. She was 'The most useful and distinguished woman America has produced.'

"There was Henry Bergh, who was the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"There was Noah Worcester, 'the Apostle of Peace,' who organized the Massachusetts' Peace society, the first of its kind in this country and one of the first of its kind in the world.

"The remedy for war that he proposed was an international court of arbitration, such as has been established in our day. Other prominent Unitarians rendered valuable service to this movement. Of the men connected with political life, Charles Sumner was the most devoted and influential friend of the peace cause. His famous Fourth of July oration at Boston on 'The True Grandeur of Nations,' was pronounced by Cobden as 'The noblest contribution ever made by any modern writer to the cause of peace.'

"No civic movement in our national history during recent years has represented a higher moral impulse or been more beneficial to our political life than the reform of our civil service.' It was a Unitarian, Charles Sumner, who was the forerunner of this movement. It was another Unitarian, Thomas A. Jencks, who started the agitation in congress. It was two other Unitarians, George William Curtis and Dorman B. Eaton, who shared with Carl Schurz the leadership of this great movement. And it was two other Unitarians, Hoar and Burnside, who for years were its most valient and powerful advocates in the senate.

Service in Education.

"The interest of Unitarians in education has always been very great, but it has not been in the direction of building and fostering sectarian institutions. As a body, Unitarians have not only been opposed to denominational colleges, but they have been leaders in promoting unsectarian education.

"It was the Unitarian spirit that founded Harvard College and that has kept it nonsectarian and undenominational to this day. Its presidents for nearly a century have been Unitarians.

"It was the Unitarian spirit that founded Cornell University, and there was worked out an educational ideal that has been incorporated into the plan of every state university in the land.

"It was Elizabeth Peabody who was the pioneer of kindergarten work in America. It was Peter Cooper who founded Cooper Institute, a pioneer in its line. It was John Lowell who founded Lowell Institute, one of the greatest popular educational forces in America. These were all good Unitarians.

"But I have not time to name all the great Unitarians and all the great services that they have rendered. There have been twenty-five Americans who have been eminent enough in art and literature, in law and science, to have their names inscribed on the ceiling of the Boston public library, and four-fifths of these were Unitarians. Also in the hall of fame tablets have been dedicated to the twenty-nine most distinguished Americans, and twelve of these were Unitarians.

"The true Unitarian is a man of positive convictions. He is not a Unitarian because he has broken away from old theological opinions, but because he has come to have higher and nobler conceptions of nature and God and life. He is a Unitarian, not because he denies the doctrine of the trinity and the deity of Jesus, but because he affirms the unity of God and the divinity of humanity. He is a Unitarian not because he denies the dogmas of the infallibility of the church and the Bible, but because he places himself under the command of reason and affirms the divine immanence, the idea that God is a living being, always present everywhere and always active; the doctrine that makes every institution operated in the interest of man a divine institution, all history sacred because it is all the working out of the plan of God, all literature revelation of truth, and every man a priest and his heart the altar where the divine glory blazes and truth is made known.

"Again, the true Unitarian is one who places character-building above creed-making, deeds of love above dogmas of wrath, and obedience to the moral law above belief in dogmatic statements. He is one who bestows his love broadly regardless of sect, fellowships all seekers of the truth, and labors for man on account of his need rather than his creed; who follows reason as the authority for truth and conscience as the guide to conduct, allowing no text or tradition to blind the eye or enslave the heart, always striving to be wiser today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today.'

"In short, the true Unitarian is the highest type of Christian manhood. He is big-hearted and broad-minded. He is kind and heroic, independent, self-poised and brave. Such a man and such a Unitarian is William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States."

HE KNOCKS 'TAINTED MONEY'



Clergymen generally are stirred by the recent remarks of Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, concerning the acceptance of money by the churches from the heads of the big trusts. In a talk to a gathering of Methodist ministers in New York, Mr. Monnett, who figured in the oil cases in Ohio, and is a trustee of Wesleyan university, likened the acceptance of these gifts to the granting of "twentieth century indulgences." His views threaten to revive the discussion aroused by the Rev. Washington Gladden some years ago.

Bodies of Seventy-Eight Victims.

Amoy, November 8.—The bodies of 78 of the victims of the wreck of the small steamer which occurred near Tungan November 5 have been brought here. The steamer was licensed to carry 180 passengers, but 600 men were aboard, and of these only 400 were rescued. Many of the victims were drowned, but some of them were killed while in the water by pirate boatmen, intent on robbery.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending November 7, 1908. Persons calling for same will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent will be charged on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Rhody Aaron, Miss Cordelia Allen, Miss Martha Autley, Mrs Perry Anderson, Mrs Sarah Amos, Mrs Manda Andrews, Mrs H E Adams, Mrs Caroline Adams, Lonie Autley, Lottie Anderson, Mrs Lener Anderson.

B—Miss Mattie Burnette, Miss Tess Bunchu (2), Miss Onie Bell, Miss Lucy Barnard, Miss Lodie M Bird, Miss Loula A Bick, Miss Viola Barnes, Miss Lilly Broady, Miss Lelia Boddie, Miss Ruth Brindine, Mrs P S Bayne, Mrs Lula Beasley, Miss Claude Brantley, Miss Pearley Bradly, Mrs Sallie L Brown, Miss Little Butler, Mrs Edna Beattie, Mrs Blalock, Mrs Marie Bazzell, Mrs Wm Brewer, Marie Belump, Docia Brown.

C—Miss Alace Carter, Miss Hatie Cofer, Miss Annie Crawford, Miss Eliza Catching, Miss Bessie Clark, Miss Eugenia Clark, Miss Indiana Curry, Miss Lucy Carhoun, Mrs Lizzie Code, Mrs Cobb, Mrs Fannie Cotton, Mrs C H Callahan, Mrs Lelia Collins, Mrs M L Cassady, Mrs Lilar Cox, Mrs Helen Coker, Mrs H W Coope, Mrs M Ceals, Mrs Mary Chay, Mrs Estelle Carpenter, Mrs Lizzie Channey, Mrs Zira Carson.

D—Miss Lillian Davis, Miss Nellie DeWesse, Miss Mattie M Davis, Miss Sadie Dryden, Miss Emma Drake, Miss J H Dumpson (2), Miss Anna Duke, Mrs A H Drewry, Lizzie Dorsey.

E—Miss Annie Ewyard, Mrs J C Edwards, Mrs Lena Everette, Miss Manda Elston, Mrs Mattie Evitt.

F—Miss Laura Farrington, Miss Izzie Fletcher, Miss Mable Ford, Mrs Sallie Ford, Mrs Rosa Hammond Ferguson, Mrs Jane Forter.

G—Miss Lucy Gamble, Miss Lillie Gilbert, Miss Ethel Gregory, Miss Minnie Grover, Miss L J Grimes, Mrs J K Griffin, Mrs Alice Gilbert, Mrs H C Gould (2), Mrs A B Gilbert, Stella Green.

H—Miss Fannie Hancock, Miss Mattie Hand, Miss Birther Harps, Miss Lillie Heath, Miss Alice Hastings, Miss Edna Huson, Miss R Hooper, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs Henry Holmes, Mrs D H Hall, Mrs Katie Heath, Mrs Mary Harris, Mrs D J Howell, Mrs Malnmie Hamell, Mrs Mary Harries, Mrs Laura Haynes, Mrs W M Hunnicutt, Belle Heass, Lucretia Holleman, Lena Heffman.

J—Miss Mary Jackson, Miss Lena Jackson, Miss Nona Johnson, Misses Jordan, Miss Lulie Jennison, Miss Julia Jones, Miss Essie Jones, Mrs Nora Johnson, Mrs Susan Jones, Mrs Ann Jacobs, Mrs Mary Johnson, Mrs Annie Johnson, Mrs Hattie Johnson, Annie Jackson, Mrs Tillie Johnson.

K—Miss Gertrude Knox, Miss Nellie King, Miss Lelar King, Mamie B Kitchens.

L—Miss Nettie Lamar, Miss Beatrice Lindon, Miss Nellie Livingstone (2), Mrs W H Langdon, Mrs M B Larcher, Mrs Leo Larch, Mrs Lular Lamar, Mrs M M Long, Mrs Andrew Lingo, Mrs Pirley La Mar, Carrie Langster.

M—Miss Maud McCloud, Miss Pearl C Mason, Miss E Moncrief, Miss Myra May, Miss Saro Mare, Miss Neil McDaniel, Miss Lovie Mayes, Miss Martha McCray, Miss Lovie Mayers, Mrs Mandonie McCullough, Miss Clara Moran, Miss Minnie M McIntyre, Mrs E O Merritt, Mrs Lela Massey, Mrs M F Marks, Mrs Gennie Molden, Mrs Annie McClaron, Mrs Celia C Moore, Mrs Susie Mape, Mrs Mary Mossie, Mrs Lila Elsworth McLeMore, Mrs O H McDonald, Mrs M S Marsh, Mrs Pearl Moody, Mrs Lena Maury, Mrs Hattie Moore, Mrs Oliver McDowell, Ethel Maston, Mamie McGowan, Nellie Morris, Kate Mathews, Susie Matton, Miss Mattie Marshall.

N—Miss Carrie Norris, Miss Ida Nelm, Miss Hallie New, Mrs Estella Newton, Mrs. Mattie Newsom, Nellie Nelson.

O—Miss Henrietta Owens, Mrs A H O'Nil, Mrs Arthur O'Dea, Mrs Claud Ogle.

P—Miss Pearl Palmer, Miss Bulah Peek, Miss Mollie A Perry, Miss P H Phillips, Miss E N Parks, Mrs J S Poole, Mrs Pope, Mrs M E Parker, Mrs Amanda Parham, Mary Porter, Susie Palmer, Ora Lee Pitts, Maud Patterson, Bessie Palmer.

R—Miss Willie Reid, Miss Minnie Rosnell, Miss Lenora Rause, Miss Eliza Reynolds, Miss Addie Reed, Mrs Charlie Leon Reeves, Mrs May Rathburn, Mrs Richards, Mrs H E Roberts, Mrs John Rymer, Mrs Rogers, Mrs Lalla Readhead.

S—Miss Rebecker Smith, Miss Annie M E Smith, Miss Mary Willison Stephen, Miss Eva Smith, Miss Lillie Sanders, Mrs Flora Sparks, Mrs Ella Sims, Mrs Henrietta Smith, Mrs Maggie Sterar, Mrs G W Stocken, Mrs L S Simmons, Mrs Luiser Smith, Mrs Rebecca Smith, Minnie B Smith, Kittie Stuffs.

T—Miss Annie Torris, Miss Amanda Thornton (5), Miss Nugnon Taylor, Miss Sarah M Tigner, Miss Claudie A Treadwell, Miss Thomas, Mrs Loua Thurmond, Mrs L M Turner, Mrs Edith R Thompson, Mrs Fannie Thompson, Mrs M E Thompson.

V—Mrs Giler Van Cleave, Mrs E B Varner.

W—Miss Phebie Wreaso, Miss Rosie Waker, Miss Sarah Wells, Miss Tommy Worthington, Miss Sarete Wates, Miss Winnie Williams, Miss Florence Wheeler, Miss Mary Lou Wright, Miss Willie Wood, Miss Viola Ware, Mrs Nancy Warren, Mrs H H Williams, Mrs Bessie Walters, Mrs Mosey Williams, Mrs M H Williams, Mrs Rotchell Williams, Mrs Ralph Webber, Mrs Irennie Williams, Mrs Edna Wilson, Mrs J B Wilbanks, Mrs Will Williams, Mrs Leary Willis, Mrs Allie Waller, Mrs Edd White, Mrs Ellan White, Lucy Wenston, Josey W Weiss, Lettie Wilkins, Alice Whitaker.

Men's List.

A—W G Arrowood, Joe Austin, David August, Bryan Asken, G C Aiken, Holsey Arnold, B F Arnold, W A Andrews, J C Amand, Jim Allen, Mr and Mrs C Addler, Wm Asken, Charley Adams.

B—James B Brook, F A Blackledge, B E Burke, Oscar Byrd, D Black, A T Bartlette, L J Bussey, E Bryant, L F Brooks, Enios Burke, L R Buice, Otis Blackman, Ernest Busbee, J S Beans, Toarren T Bazgleser, B F Blake, R B Berquet, F G Black, L F Brady, D C Burger, Floyd Bean, Elbert Boogher, John Baker, George E Bealer, Claud B Baldwin, Saniel Bayes, John N Backus (5), Frank Bridges, Albert Bowack, E R Brown, Wm H Branan, Burt Battle, David Blake, J C Brewton, Henry Battle, David Blake.

C—J V Corkran, Bob Creamer, J W Cross, Will Crew, S A Conley, E D Crew, Dr Ed Coleman, J H Clark, Ike Camble, John B Clifton, Jobe Cason, L H Coleman, Leo K Cherry, Frank Copeland, E B Copinhaven, Roy D Carroll, James Crawford, James Crowell, Charley Culger, Will A Crowder, F B Chadick, Lawrence Cash, Luther Cowan, H M Christie, Ali Cepulton, J A Colton, Ernest Corn.

D—T Davis, L Davis, C G Davis, Ellison G Dempsey, Joe F Denands, Albert Dupree, Banard Dempsey, R E Doyden, Seay Daniel, Sterling Davis, N V Dodson, Charley Dotson, James Davis, H T Dawson, J H Davis & Co, James Davis, Uasie Durham, A B Duncan, G M Dorsey, John Davis, F A Davis, S H Denniston.

E—Otis T Epps, Bob Evans, Henry Edenfield, Arthur East, J L Elliott.

F—Ernest Foster, Col Joseph H Foster, W S Fuller, W W Fisher, W R Farrar, T R Floyd, Bart Finleyson, Elder A Farigasu.

G—J H Green, Geo C Gershon, W E Gwaltney, John S Grier, Chas Gerding Jr, Julius Gay, John Gillis, Tobe Graddy, Gust Ginter, J W Gresham, R P Gill, Jno A Gaddis, James S Goodwin, J M Guest, Ebbie Gallman, Ernest Gillespie, W F Graft, Henry Green, Albert Gaston, G Edward Green, C S Gardner, William T Green, Mather Goode.

H—Leb S Howe, Geo Hayatt, Dr H E Hastings, John Haygood, T M Hilner, A M Hopewell, Willmer Hopson, Ernest Hanks, John George S Hagerty, D F Harwell, C K Haygood, J R Holliday, John Hamilton, H M Hardaway, R G Hill, H G Hayatt, W M Haines, Julise Harris, Grover C Hardee, S M Hill, James Hudgins, Tod Henderson, W L Harris, J W Hunt, Sam Holloway, Claude J Hughes, Don Holsworth, Rev A L Hill, Edward Hurst, L H House, James G Hill, Glen Howell, L T Howard.

I—W A Inglett.

J—Willie Jones, Dewitt Jones, Johny Jones, A G Jones, Mr Jones, Martin Jewell, John A Jones, Fred B Johnson, Francis Johnson, T D Jennings, Edward Johnson, M L Johnson, O A Johnson, W R Johnson, W F Jones, J V Johnson, H B Jones, E D Johnson, V D Q Jones, Harvey Johnson co.

K—Tarlie Kimble, W J Kincaid, G M Key, H King, J P Key.

L—John Langster, R Francis Lee, Chas Lykes, Pusk Limdresk, E Lawton, G M Loyd, W B Lasseter, Edmond Leonard, Tom Long, Geo D Lewis, S O Lokey, Drayton Lipton, C W Le Turpe, Jas W Lamer, John F Livingston, John H Lucas, G L Langley, John H Litpard, Gus Little, Moritz Loth.

M—F B Morse, R L Murray, W A Moody, J D Marshall, N M Means, Rev F D Mercer, E S McCrackin, Cleve Morrison, A I Moore, James Mason, E A Mechling, Augusta Mc-London, Clark McMichael, William Mason, C J Maxwell, Jack Morris, J M Martin, Dave McKenney, James Miller, John Millis, Wm Mayes, Lenzie Mansdin, R C Minter, John McKinney, Dewald McDonald, T C McKoy, J D Martin, Chaer Miller, Walter Mascon, J M Marshall, Pearce Maddox, W A McMurrie, J T Murphy, D O McClain.

N—Carl Nycunn, H W Nicholes, C S New, V R Nobles, J R Nicles, J P Nelson.

O—James P Osby.

P—W H Passmore, A Preston, J G Patton, Dr J R Perry, Elijah Prather, Fay Powers, W M Paterson, Willie Puket, Gennora Pyhat, J G Pulton, W A Posey, O B Pruitt, A J Perryman, Gim Phillips, H F Pitts, L J Perry, Wyvis Powers, Jake Pickins, Vital Paponchado, Henry W Payne, Eglens Powell.

R—John Rutherford, Anthony Rones, J H Reaves, Dock Roberts, Charlie Reese, Mr and Mrs Elmer Robinson, G H Rinker, Charles Robinson, Sid Rice, Mr and Mrs Bayliss Robinson, Chas Randolph, J S Robinson, Thomas Rye, Wm Henry Reid, Dr W V Robertson, R H Rocinson.

S—Earl F Scott, Willie Scott, F P Simmons, D B Sanders, G John Stiel, H L Stevens, Joe Stiff, Geo Stafford, W S Sanders, William Simmons, Freeman Savage, C Smith, Gernet M Simmons, Will Steele, Mr and Mrs Henry B Scott, Willie Smith, C J Scruggs, W T Smith, L H Smith, Ike Small, Henry W Sallmon, Allen M Schroeder, J F Stokes, Dr C E Strickland, E C Smith, Frank Smith, Harry Smith, Charles Sellek, Diththis Stoven, P N Swan, Benjamin Stock, Charles Sedlak, Dr C E Strickland, J P Smith, Alonzo H Smith.

T—Ernest Terrell, J J Taylor, Geo W Taylor, James Tucker, Curtis Lewis Turner, Thomas Travis, A R Turner, Mr and Mrs B B Turner, H Marion Thomason, Ollie Teasley, J Willis Twiggs, O J Thompson, J M Turnell, W J Teasley, J C Tendell, James Willis Twiggs, Rev Jackson Turner, J D Treadway.

V—Will Vantleven (2).

W—Dr R D Whittaker, J B Whitton, W J Walper, Homer D Wilson, Richard Washington, C Z Welch, John Walker, Murry Watson, Walter D Wootten, B F Wiln, Frank Wilcox, L Wilburn, Alexander Williamson, Rev A R Wilson, Eddie Williams, D E Williams, G K Williams, H C West, W J Wright, Howard W Wainright, C B Whatley, Homer Wyatt, J S Wood, Wm A Wilson, Lawrence Wallice.

Y—Herbert Younters, R Yenowinson, J E Young.

Miscellaneous.

Box 291, National Employment Association (11), Randolph Parker Co (3), Mothers Club, Georgia Loan and Trust Co, Antlers & Brown, Christian Dairy Raiser, McConnell Library Association, Renewlent Ensine, The Merchants Detective Service (2), Realty Association, National Investment and Savings Co, Brown Mfg Co, Southern Mfg and Importing Co, Jonithan & Bros, Spinks Heines Co, Georgia Trust and Banking Co, Southern State Employment Agency, Herron Iron Bedstead Co, Georgia Specialty Co, Atlanta W Paper Co, Atlanta Hardware Co, Baker & Holmes, Callan Co, Hars Tollering Co.

Packages.

A—Mrs Maggie Allen, Anderson Print Co.

B—Ellen Brown, Miss Eunice Breiswick, Samuel Butler.

C—Miss Nora Church.

I—Interstate Writing Co.

J—Miss Florence Jackson.

M—Sammie Moore.

P—Miss Emma Pressly.

S—Philip Scott, Mrs C W Springstead, Dr F C Sayles, Mrs Alice Smith.

T—W M Thurman.

W—Fannie Ward, Hattie Wilby, Mrs C E Wolf.

Stations.

EDGEWOOD STATION.

Located Corner Decatur Road and Mayson's Crossing.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emma Burroughs, Miss Corine George, Mrs Julia Jones, Miss L Kennon, Mrs Maggie Lynn, Mildred Tilton.

MEN'S LIST.

Robert Meadows, Earnest Turner, W C White.

FORT M'PHERSON STATION.

Located Directly Opposite Entrance to Fort McPherson

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs Mollie Odom, Mrs Elisabeth Ross, Miss Jullie P Wimer.

MEN'S LIST.

Jim Champain, A A Krantz (3), F C Landrum, F R Saith, Alibe Wilson.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION.

Located Near Junction of Jonesboro and McDonough Roads.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs Mattie Jones.

MEN'S LIST.

T L Cubbage, Dave Graham, V D Jearvies, Perry Williams.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail, have same addressed to street and number, R. F. D. number or station.

E. F. BLODGETT, Postmaster.

J. F. THIBADEAU, Superintendent.

You AU-TO Come To the Bankrupt Furniture Auction Sale,

WHICH WILL COMMENCE today at 10 a. m. and continue for 3 days, at 39 West Mitchell st. The following articles will be offered: Sideboards, wardrobes, chiffonieres, book cases, chifforobes, parlor suits, bed room suits, leather couches, davenports, iron and brass beds, hat racks, music cabinets, library and center tables, odd dressers and washstands, chairs, rockers, go-carts, kitchen cabinets, kitchen safes and tables; good, pure cotton mattresses, springs, pillows, comforts, blankets, lace curtains, pictures, matting, rugs, art squares, etc.

These goods must be disposed of at once, as we must vacate the premises.

LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE cut daily two cars pine and cypress shingles; we have no old stock; write for prices. Alamo Lumber and Shingle Co., Jasper, Fla.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON,
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS.
12 SOUTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.

ON North Boulevard, near North avenue, we have nearing completion an up-to-date, two-story residence. We are having this house built to sell to some gentleman of good taste for a home. This place is high-class in every detail. Its number is 537. If you want something about as indicated above, go out and look things over. Then come and let's see if we can't do business.

IF YOU are in the market for a real gem of a cottage home, 6 full rooms and everything first-class, go look at 299 Hill street. We can arrange

Want Ads.

Ten cents per line each insertion.
Six average words make one line.
No ad. taken for less than the price of three lines.



If your name appears in either 'phone book, you can telephone your "ad." to

'Phone 109

and have it charged.

The bill will be mailed to you the following day for payment.

'Phone 109 is used exclusively for "want ads."

You are guaranteed a prompt, polite and efficient service.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

JELLICO COAL, $4.75, delivered promptly. McMichael Coal Co. Phone 466 West, 2622 Atlanta.

FREE—Thirty near barbers are doing barber work free; clean towels. 10 East Mitchell street. Old Reliable Atlanta Barber College.

$20 FOR complete course; good pay almost from the start; several shops in connection; established 14 years. Atlanta Barber College, 10 East Mitchell street.

WANTED—A No. 1 cow; give particulars, price and amount of milk. Address A B C, care Constitution.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip and place you in your own shop or in good position in few weeks. Don't overlook this chance. Investigate. Moler Barber College, 53 W. Mitchell street.

WHOLESALE liquor house, who ship gallon orders direct to users, wants local representatives everywhere. Big pay for work among your friends. For full particulars write Box 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.

IF YOU ARE A JUDGE OF GOOD corn whisky, send us $2.85 for 4 full quarts Frank's choice, mellow and mild corn. Express prepaid. Quality is guaranteed. Write for very low price list. C. P. Long, Jacksonville, Fla.

IT STANDS OUT—That is, Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine. It is independent in greatness among its fellows. A magazine entering its second year with a quarter million subscribers is a going proposition. The ground is scarcely scratched by our agents, and now is the time to order out outfit and our new subscription selling plan. We need you and you need us. Write now saying, "Send me your Subscription Selling Plan." UNCLE REMUS'S—THE HOME MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience, $30-$40.
SOFT DRINK DISPENSER; steady, experienced, $50.
RETAIL SALESMAN, carpets, $75.
FIRST-CLASS jewelry engraver, $125.
MANAGER carpet and rug department, $100.
MERCANTILE ASSURANCE AGENCY (bonded), 728 Candler Bldg.

RESTAURANT CHEF—Experienced in buying, good pay to right man. Mercantile Assurance Agency (bonded), 728 Candler Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Ladies to learn hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody or electrolysis. Just opened new branch of Moler system. Scholarship includes tools, tuition, diploma and positions. Call or write for particulars. Moler College, 53 W. Mitchell street.

WANTED HELP—MALE AND FEMALE

IN every county in states of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to sell largest and best line of household novelties ever introduced; liberal contract and exclusive territory given worthy salesmen. The Southern Novelty Co., P. O. Box 655, Atlanta, Ga. 206 Brown-Randolph Bldg.

WANTED SITUATION—FEMALE.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires position; will do job work, though prefer permanent position. Miss M., care Constitution.

WANTED—HOUSES.

RENTING! RENTING!
WE HAVE DEMAND FOR MORE RESIDENCES AND STORES THAN WE CAN SUPPLY. IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY RENTED PROMPTLY, LIST IT WITH US. W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON, 12 S. BROAD.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

SEE first-class rooms, with board, for couples, or gentlemen. 360 Peachtree. Phone Ivy 677-L.

NEW Arlington Hotel, 85 Marietta St., offers first-class accommodations to regular boarders and traveling men and transient trade generally. American plan, $1.25 per day and up.

AT 575 PEACHTREE, you will find pleasant rooms with board.

PLAZA HOTEL, 286 Peachtree, offers excellent accommodations for transient, special rates for regular boarders; steam-heated.

WANTED—AGENTS.

DON'T LET'S BOTH LOSE—You the currency, we the circulation—by your inaction, when hanging within your easy reach is our splendid subscription proposition. Idleness never wins, energy always. It's not hard to connect yourself with a going proposition like this. Just determine you will succeed and write us for particulars. Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

SALESMAN WANTED—Experience unnecessary. $100 per month and expenses. Royal Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second-hand furniture, office and household goods. Highest cash price. A. Springer, 25 S. Pryor st. Bell 1526.

PATENT LAWYERS.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, Washington, D. C. Established 47 years. Careful work. Booklet free. References: A. P. Wood, Atlanta; F. H. Lummus Sons, Columbus, Ga.; B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Gullett Co., Amite City, La., and many others.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT'S GREAT POWERS.

STARTLING THINGS TOLD BY MR. ROSSON. SCORES OF PEOPLE HAVE CALLED ON THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, AND HIS REMARKABLE POWERS HAVE WON GENERAL ADMIRATION.

MY HONEST PROPOSITION.
READ CAREFULLY.
A BONA FIDE GUARANTEE.

I do hereby solemnly agree and guarantee to make you no charge if I fail to call you by name. I promise to tell you whether your husband, wife or sweetheart is true or false. I will tell you how to gain the love of the one you most desire, even though miles away. In fact, I will tell you every hope, fear or ambition better than you can tell yourself.

CAUSES SPEEDY AND HAPPY MARRIAGE WITH THE ONE YOU LOVE.

I point with pride to my record of successful work the past year:
Reunited 198 couples.
Brought around 287 marriages.
Gained love of certain ones, 375.
Located 49 absent persons.
Located five buried treasures.
Overcame 846 rivals.

And hundreds of other cases, such as business speculations, lawsuits and transactions of all kinds successfully completed.

CURED 14 cases of drunkenness and bad habits.

CURED 20 CASES OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

DEVELOPED SEVEN CLAIRVOYANTS, WHO ARE BEFORE THE PUBLIC TODAY. AS A MATTER OF ADVERTISEMENT, I PLACE MY $5.00 COMPLETE LIFE READING, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, AT $1.00.

CALL TODAY.
HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
NO. 44 HOUSTON ST.—NO. 44.
LADY ATTENDANT.

WANTED—MONEY.

WE HAVE SPLENDID APPLICATIONS FOR HOME FUNDS TO LOAN ON ATLANTA AND NEAR-BY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, WORTH TWO OR THREE TIMES AMOUNT OF LOAN. CAN GET YOU 7 TO 8 PER CENT. SEE US IF YOU HAVE FUNDS TO LEND. W. A. FOSTER & RAYMOND ROBSON, 12 S. BROAD ST.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 20 business college desks. Constitution Publishing Co.

FOR SALE—Herring-Hall-Marvin fireproof safes. Stock complete. Expert safe opening and repairing. Howard Safe and Vault Co., 95 North Pryor st.

FINE mahogany upright piano at a sacrifice, in use but a short time, and cost $350. Need cash. P. O. Box 598, Atlanta, Ga.

UP-TO-DATE mailing and classified lists for sale. W. J. Dibble, Accountant. 1527 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Bell phone 3425.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horsepower fly wheel, 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face; 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

COAL. COAL.
BEST QUALITY! CHEAPEST PRICES.
J. W. WILLS.
PHONES 356.

JUST received a carload of 1908 model Herring-Hall-Marvin safes. All sizes. If you are looking for something swell come and see us. Howard Safe and Vault Company, 95 North Pryor street.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—All makes. Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Olivers, Underwoods, L. C. Smiths and Monarchs. Rented for $2.25 and $2.50 per month. Sold for prices between $27 and $60. Let us know what you want. The Typewriter Exchange, both phones 324. 5-6 Candler bldg. After November 1, 48 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—100 fine Jersey cows and heifers. Write or call and see King Stillman, 52 N. Broad street. Atlanta, Ga.

SECOND-HAND SAFES, all sizes; one burglar-proof. Full line Hall's safes. C. J. Daniel, 401 Eng.-Amer. bldg.

FOR SALE—National Cash register which records cash and charge sales; good as new; going out of business. Address J. H. L., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A full line of bank safes, vault door and fire-proof safes. Atlanta Safe & Lock Co., 69 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—An excellent soda fountain proposition in southern college town of 25,000 population. Address 232 Candler Bldg.

HANDSOME four-poster bed and sideboard, both in mahogany and very old; recently restored and can be seen at 40 1-2 W. Hunter St. Prices call 1347 M.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY,
Real Estate,
221 Century Bldg.
BELL PHONE 5168.

$4,750 FOR beautiful North Side cottage in splendid location and neighborhood. It's brand-new, as pretty as a peach and very artistic.

$650 FOR pretty lot at Decatur, centrally located, in half block of car line, and with both water and sewer on street in front of it.

$1,250 FOR pretty Ansley Park lot. Best lot in the Park for the price.

$2,000 FOR splendid residence lot, between Peachtree and West Peachtree

$3,000 FOR beautiful West Peachtree lot, on terms. It's a rare chance at this price.

$4,250 FOR pretty north side home; 2-story 8-room house, with fine east front lot, on one of the most prominent north side streets, and in fine neighborhood. Owner leaving the city, and is selling at a bargain. Easy terms. A rare chance.

$700 FOR pretty West End lot on Oglethorpe avenue. Nice neighborhood and fine size; also a pretty 60-foot lot on north side of city in fine neighborhood for $800. Both of these lots are fine bargains.

$6,500 FOR beautiful Jackson street home. New 2-story house of 8 rooms and nice servant's room, with furnace heat; both gas and electric lights, and as pretty as a picture. This price has been refused for it when owner didn't want to sell. I also have a beautiful 8-room house on the Boulevard. Both of these places are near Ponce de Leon avenue, and are splendid bargains.

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FURNITURE—Cheap to close; $65 hat rack $30; $35 bookcase $20; $35 sideboard $15; $150 parlor suit $50; $50 leather couch $19. Entire stock less than cost; $150 double iron safe $50. 56 N. Broad. P. H. Snook.

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LOST—On East Point road, between East Point and Fort McPherson, child's red jacket and ladies' blue jacket. Return to Charlie D. Tillman, 811 Austell building, and receive reward.

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Both Phones 1207 and 1208.

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$2,000.

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HOUSES.

9-r. h. 58	W. Baker st.	$ 45.00
9-r. h., 375	Peachtree st.	100.00
8-r. h., 497	Peachtree st.	65.00
8-r. h., 151	N. Jackson st.	45.00
8-r h., 369	Central ave.	30.00
8r. h., 63	Walker st.	25.00
8-r. h., 207	Crew st.	30.00
7-r. h., 153	Walton st.	27.50
7-r. h., 271	Cooper st.	25.00
6-r. h., 94	Whitehall Terrace	15.00
6-r. h., 213	Spring st.	32.50
6-r. h., 344	Central ave.	20.00
6-r. h., 10	Cooper st.	18.00
6-r. h., 332	Luckie st.	22.50
6-r. h., 46	Nutting st.	20.00
6-r. h., 45	E. Merritts ave.	28.00
6-r. h., 18	DeGress ave.	18.50
5-r. h., 189	Richardson st.	25.00
3-r. h., 347	E. Georgia ave.	20.00
5-r. h., 127	Fowler st.	17.50
5-r. h., 78	Hood st.	12.50
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5-r. h., 239	Ira st.	10.00

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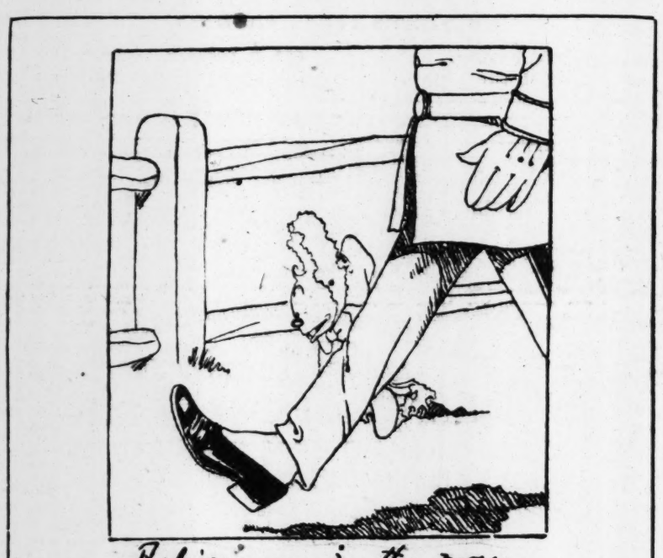
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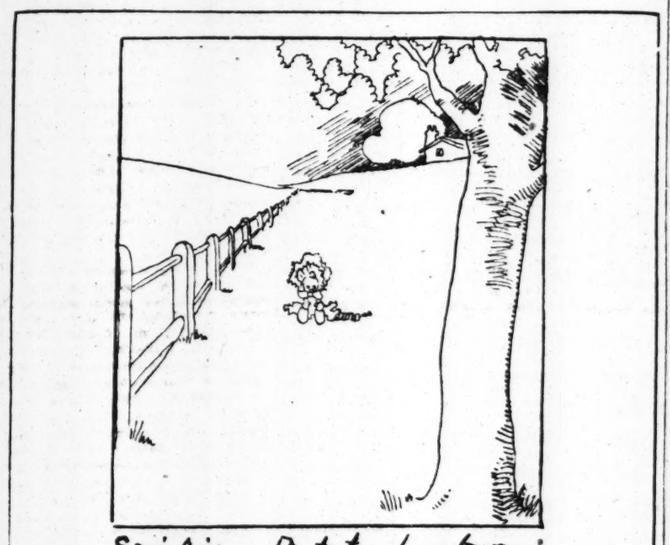
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THE NEWLYWEDS—THEIR BABY—By George McManus



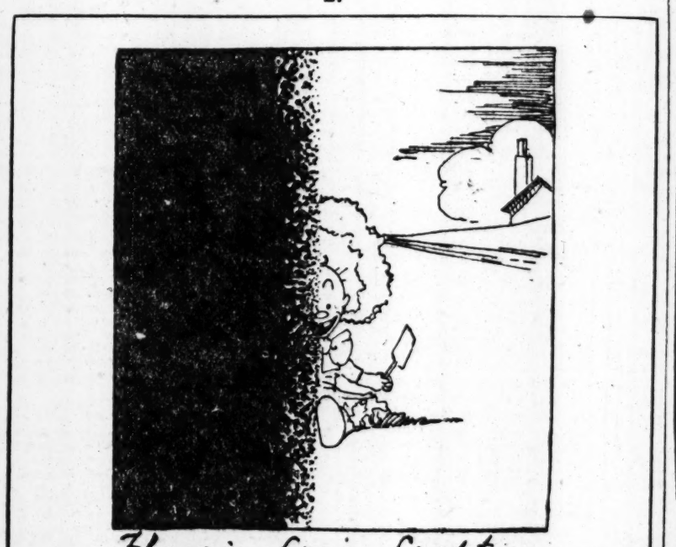
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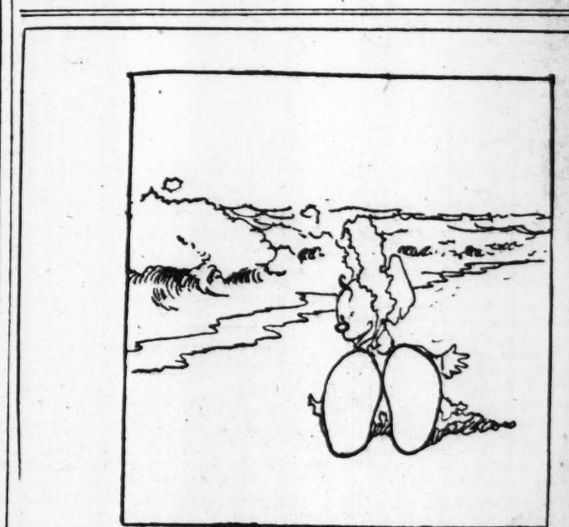
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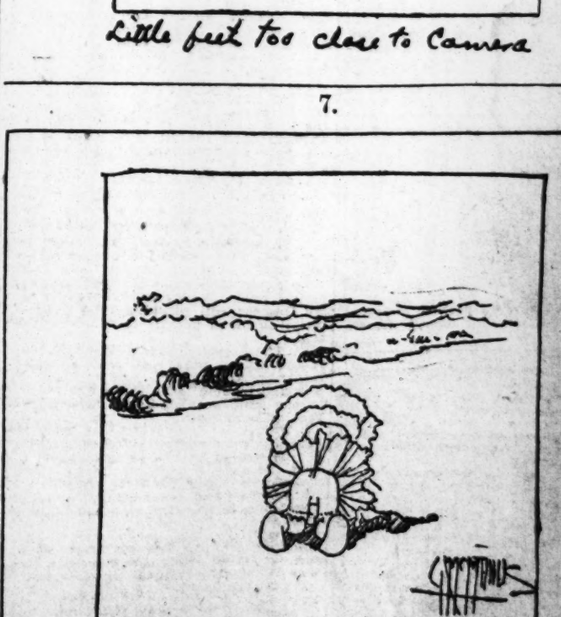
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Atlanta, Ga.

ee Chinaman Always Chinaman.

(From The Washington Post.)

hina is yet a land and a people ruled ancestors. A Chinaman belongs, soul body, to his home land because his estors belonged there. The wanderMongol who dies in a strange land paid tribute all his toiling years to brotherhood whose sacred duty is to in his bones and send him back to native land for burial. Not even death will his country relinquish claims to him. Why should the Chigovernment be interested in keepAmerican-born Chinese familiar the reading and writing of the old guage when it is presumed that they their children will remain in Amerhenceforth? The answer is that such never the presumption. The governt's theory is that a Chinaman is only by the accident of birth of get money, and when it becomes ible he will take his money and go live and enjoy it in the Flowery Kingm.

Historical Anydate.

(From Puck.)

ero had just burned Rome. The mon people had him down and sitting on his head while the inty experts tickled his toes.
Why did you do it?" they asked

ne of the moving picture concerns me a flattering offer," he anred.

THE SEAL OF
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FARM AND FARMERS

COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING.

In last week's issue of The Constitution I endeavored to present a striking view of the results of ten years' tests of varieties of cotton at the Georgia Experiment station. I trust that every cotton-growing reader studied the table accompanying the article with care. it seems to me a conclusive proof—if any proof were needed—of the great difference between the yields per acre of the large number of varieties of cotton tested. I wish to impress upon the reader that the results presented in the table were based on very carefully conducted tests in the field, using accurate scales in compounding and weighing the fertilizers and the yields of the several varieties. As a rule, the area covered by the variety tests of each of the ten years was two acres, permitting of the repetition of each variety from three to five times. Every precaution was taken to avoid errors that might have been made in calculations, or that might have arisen from inequalities of the soil. Indeed, the repetition of plats throughout a period of ten years was sufficient to insure approximate exactness, by diluting and minifying any possible error. The results and conclusions reached may therefore be accepted and relied on with confidence and are not to be gainsaid except by similarly conduced tests. And I want to say right here that the mere judgment of the eye is apt to be very misleading, and even entirely erroneous, in determining the comparative yield of two varieties of cotton that may be growing side by side. Nothing but the actual scale weights can determine which of two varieties, or of thirty varieties, will yield most cotton in the aggregate turnout. This liability of the eye to be deceived into a false estimate is mainly due to differences in the size of bolls, and, to some extent, to the difference in the extent to which the cotton of the several varieties may "fluff" or swell out.

The importance of carefully selecting, in the field, the best bolls from the best stalks, by the eye and hand of the farmer himself has often been insisted upon, and was incidentally referred to last week. Many farmers are endeavoring to make such field selection. But many make the mistake of endeavoring to improve, by this means, a variety that they have been planting for years. This is rather a slow process and, in many cases, requires years and years to develop a good, productive and otherwise satisfatcory type. The point I wish to impress in this article is the expediency of buying a few bushels of the very best varieties of seed that may be found on the market. Buy at least enough to start with, so that the seed product of the first year's planting will be enough to plant a large percentage, if not the whole, of the area to be devoted to the second year's crop. A farmer who habitually plants, say 100 acres in cotton, will require at least 100 bushels of planting seed. In order to secure that much seed for planting in 1910, it will be necessary to plant about four acres in the spring of 1909. The four acres should yield, say four bales of cotton, or thereabouts, giving not less than 100 bushels of sound, well-matured seeds, suitable for plant seed. With a little extra preparation and care the four acres may be planted with two bushels of seed. Indeed, I have often known a good stand secured where one peck of seed was used.

But if I were about to do as I am suggesting to others—if I had an indifferent variety that I had been planting for a number of years—I would not hesitate to buy enough seed at not more than $1 per bushel to plant my entire cotton area at once, provided that there shall be no doubt of the decided supremacy of the variety. For planting the small area intended for producing seed for 1910, I would be willing—if I could not avoid it—to pay $5—yea, $10—a bushel for the two or three bushels necessary to plant the four or five acres.

We sometimes hear compiants of "extortionate" prices for cotton seed; but it is not extortion for a grower of highly improved and choice selected seed to ask and receive for them any price he may choose to name. "Extortion" is a term properly applied only to dealings in the actual necessaries of life in times of great scarcity.

There are some farmers who are not inclined to take the trouble to select their planting seed. They are not men of details, or they are not "built that way." Such farmers would be wise to buy every year enough seed to plant an area sufficient to yield seed enough to plant the next following crop, or, at farthest, the next succeeding year.

"Of whom shall I buy seed?" and "Where can I get them?" and "What is the price?" are questions that may be asked. I answer: First, buy of the original grower, if possible; if not, then of a reliable, responsible dealer. Second, I would greatly prefer—indeed, I would make it a point to do so—to buy no seed of any man or dealer that have not been tested at an experiment station and found to be superior in productiveness and other desirable qualities. Some varieties of cotton (I could name them if necessary) have gained currency and established a sort of reputation based on nothing but the extravagant claims of the grower or the seedsman, and in spite of the most emphatic condemnation of official tests. Others are still in popular repute, based on tests made fifteen or more years ago, and would not stand an official test. It may be generally true that these claims of superiority are honest and sincere, and yet there is no substantial foundation—official or otherwise—for such claims.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

(1) PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH. (2) MURIATE AND KAINIT.

T. Fort, Pavo, Ga.—I am a subscriber to The Tri-Weekly Constitution, and I like your letters very much. I think you are the best posted man in the state, so I have come to you for information. Enclosed you will find a clipping from The Ruralist, which says that cotton takes more than three times as much potash from the soil as it does of phosphoric acid.

1. Is it correct? If so, why do you recommend more than three times as much phosphoric acid.

2. Do you think that muriate of potash as good as kainit on land that is inclined to rust? Is it also suited for anything that kainit is? What is the other 50 per cent in muriate of potash?

Answer—(1) The statements in the article referred to are substantially correct. The reasons why a much larger percentage of phosphoric acid than of potash is recommended for cotton are two. (a) Because the average soils of the cotton region contain a very much larger quantity of potash than of phosphoric acid. An average acre of middle Georgia soil contains fully twenty times as much potash as of phosphoric acid.

(b) The stems, leaves, hulls and roots of the cotton plant contain a much larger percentage of potash than of phosphoric acid, and these are all left on the land, nothing being removed but the lint and seed.

2. Kainit is doubtless to be preferred to muriate in compounding a fertilizer for cotton or land that is inclined to rust, because the kainit has a large quantity of common salt (one-third of its weight) and other salts, and the common salt is believed to be more or less affective, in some way, in preash is concerned, muriate is suited for any crop for which kainit is suited, and is nearly always a cheaper source of potash, because muriate contains about four times as much potash, while it generally sells for less than four times the price of kainit, besides the difference in freight. Muriate (high-grade) contains about 88 per cent of muriate of potash, which is equivalent to about 50 per cent of potash (potassium oxide). The remaining 50 per cent consists of common salt, chlorine, water and impurities.

HAIRY VETCH.

S. E. Statham, Cobb, Ga.—I write you for some information in regard to hairy vetch. I desire to sow a few acres, and want to know if it is too late to get good results. Thanking you in advance.

Answer—To secure the best results from hairy (or other) vetch, the seeds should be sown early in the fall, but fair results may be expected if sown as late as the middle of November, especially in the southern half of the state. When sowing so late I would sow not less than 40 pounds of seed per acre on well-broken land, and harrow in about one or two inches deep. If sown with oats (a very good way) 30 pounds would be sufficient along with four to six pecks of oats—according to fertility of land—to be cut for hay, oats and vetch together.

(1) THE OIL OF COTTON SEED. (2) PLANT FOR NAME.

W. N. Austin, Cusseta, Ga.—1. Where does the oil in cotton seed come from? What are its main ingredients? How obtained?

2. Name this plant enclosed. Tell what you know about its usefulness as hay or lumus, etc.

Answer—1. The oil contained in cotton seed is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, all of which are taken from the air, and neither of them is of any value as an applied fertilizer. The carbon (charcoal is an impure carbon) is absorbed by the plant in the form of carbonic acid gas (or carbon dioxide), and the oxygen and hydrogen, two gases, are the sole constituents of pure water.

2. The plant is Richardia, Sabra often called "Mexican clover," "Florida clover," "Spanish clover," and is a native of Mexico and South America, whence it was introduced into Florida and along the gulf coast. It is not, however, a clover at all, but has similar uses and is fully equal to red clover as a hay or as green food. It is highly appreciated by many farmers in the very sandy regions of south Georgia, Florida, Alabama, etc., as a hay and forage plant and as a soil renovator. It grows luxuriously on such soils. It is an annual plant, but seeds abundantly, and these seeds come up spontaneously, if permitted to mature, early in the spring.

SOWING WHEAT.

A. M. Sanders, Barnwell, S. C.—Will you kindly give me some advice about sowing wheat? I want to sow a little to see how I can grow it on my land. The land grew to weeds last year. I sowed one bushel peas to acre in June this year. Made hay of peas and broke the land about 6 inches three or four weeks ago. I will sow the red May variety. I intend to manure with meal, acid (14 per cent) and murate of potash. How much to the acre and in what proportion? I have a one-horse Gantt G. Drill; have been sowing in open furrow (oats), with good results; several years using your formula for oats. Will it be safe to sow the wheat with one-horse drill? Will the fertilizer affect the germination of the wheat? This land will make about 12 or 15 bushels of corn without manure. I would call it sandy loam.

Answer—Did you read the editorial on "Wheat Culture" in the issue of October 12? It gave some general directions for sowing that grain. Your land as described by you is now in ideal condition for wheat. The variety you purpose sowing (Early Red May) is perhaps the most suitable for your latitude and character of your soil. It will be entirely safe to sow with the Gantt, or any similar drill, taking care not to sow too deep. As suggested in the editorial above referred to, the fertilizer formula for oats (200 pounds acid phosphate, 250 pounds of C. S. meal, 50 pounds of muriate of potash), if modified by reducing the muriate to 25 to 40 pounds would answer very well for wheat. As I have never known that amount to affect the germinating power of oats I see no reason to fear that it will affect wheat, and I would use the whole amount per acre with the modification suggested and sow about five pecks of seed to the acre.

SORE MOUTH OF COW (MYCOTIC STOMATITIS.)

C. M. Barfield, Aribi, Ga.—I have a fine cow that has something the matter with her tongue. For two or three days she has been slobbering; wants to eat, but can't use her tongue to take anything in her mouth. She will chew potatoes and swallow some, and some will remain in her mouth. Will you please tell me what is the trouble, and what to do for her?

Answer—The disease affecting your cow is now known as mycotic stomatitis, and is caused by the eating of forage or grass containing certain species of fungi or molds. Milch cows seem to be more susceptible than other cattle. In mild cases the mouth and tongue only are affected, but in some cases there are slight swelling and painfulness about the pasterns of either the fore or the hind feet, or all of them, and there may be fissures about the coronet and erosions between the claws of the feet.

It is not a serious disease, and recovery usually follows promptly the removal of the cause and the application of simple remedies. First remove the cattle from the pasture, bring the affected animal or animals to the barn or yard and feed on soft, nutritious food, such as bran mashes, ground feed, gruels. A bucket of clear, cool water should be kept constantly within reach so that the animal may drink or rinse its mouth at pleasure; and it will be found beneficial to dissolve two heaping tablespoonful of borax in each of the first two buckets of water taken during the day. Also swab out the mouth daily with antiseptic washes, such as a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or of creolin, or one part of peroxide of hydrogen to two parts of water, or a 1 per cent solution of permanganate of potash. These should be followed by astringents, such as one-half tablespoonful of alum, borax or chlorate of potash—placed on the tongue.

A more satisfactory method of administering the antiseptic treatment to a number of animals would be to mix thoroughly two tablespoonsful of pure carbolic acid in a quart of bran mash and give to each affected animal daily for five days. Range cattle may be more readily treated by pouring four ounces of crude carbolic acid on twelve quarts of common salt and thoroughly mixing, and then put it in a trough that is accessible to the animals.

PARALYSIS OF COW.

J. D. Cooper, Comer, Ga.—I have a young Jersey cow, 3 years old, that was in apparent good health up to Thursday night, the 29th, when she laid down, and she has not been able to get up since. She has very little use of her hind legs and crawls on her front knees, flat on her belly, with her hind legs laying on either side. She lost her calf last spring, before the time, and is expected to find another one by February 20. What is the trouble?

What is the treatment in medicine?

Should the cow be turned on different sides daily, and be sheltered from rain and cold?

Do cows recover from this disease? If so, are they good afterward? She eats her feed and looks pert, and the weakness or paralysis in her hind parts seem to be her only trouble.

Answer—The symptoms indicate unmistakably that your cow has that form of paralysis called "paraplegia," or paralysis of the hind parts. It is generally attributed to feeding continuously on feeds containing insufficient protein and ash, and is most likely to occur in cows that are weak and thin. Treatment: Give her a soft, dry bed under shelter and in a quiet, airy place. Rub mustard paste along the spine and also a little spirits turpentine. Give her a purge of one-half pound of Glamber salts in half gallon of water as a drench. Then give one to two grains of strychnine twice a day. She should be turned, or her position changed, two to four times daily, and the legs well rubbed with wisps of straw each time. With good attention and nursing she will probably get all right in a few weeks, and be as good as before the attack.

WARTS ON HORSES.

F. J. Parker, Gainestown, Ala.—Please send remedy for the cure of warts on horses.

I have a mare that has them. They make a sore and itches, and she rubs them, and they grow more and more. Please send remedy.

Answer—Inquiries for wart remedies are received and answered about as often, on an average, as monthly payday, which leads me to fear that some of the inquirers do not read the paper closely. The smaller warts may be clipped off with a pair of scissors or with a sharp knife and the raw surface smeared with pulverized bluestone. A wart having a neck may be tied round close to the skin with a small cord, which should be tightened every few days, until it drops off; then apply bluestone. If the neck is too broad it may be transfixed with a sharpened piece of wire and tied around underneath the wire. A very broad wart may be burned down with a red-hot iron to beneath the skin and then apply bluestone as often as it shows a tendency to grow again. After a mere greasing with sweet oil or castor oil, every day, will cause a wart to "go away."

(1) A COLT'S TAIL; (2) SWOLLEN HOCK OF COLT; (3) OATS RUINING LAND.

M. F. Dooly, Fairmount, Ga.—(1) I have a six-months-old colt. Would you recommend the cutting off of his mane in order that a heavier growth of the mane might grow, and that he might have a heavy, flowing mane when same is grown? Also, I have been advised to bob off the hair of the tail some three inches below the end of the tail bone and then cut the hair in rings around the tail about every three or four inches to the root of the tail. Would you advise such a clipping in order to secure a heavier growth of mane and tail? I have a 17-months-old colt that is swollen in the left hock joint and seems to be tender and to have some fever. I have noticed him occasionally this summer jerking up his hind feet as if he had stringhalt, and I thought had. He seems to have a very straight hind leg. Has been on pasture all summer. I have been bathing the joint in warm water and then in Mustang Liniment. Be glad to know what is the trouble and remedy for same.

(3) Will raising oats on land ruin it? I have heard it said that sowing oats on land would soon exhaust the land until it would not grow anything to do any good. I am particularly fond of raising oats, but if they are so hard on land I would not like to ruin land by sowing in oats. It seems that my crops following oats are not so satisfactory as before sowing in oats. I sow in cotton land, open furrow plan. I do not use fertilizers on oats.

Answer—(1) I do not recommend the cutting of the mane or tail as described because I do not believe such cutting would have the effect you desire. I think your advisor is simply repeating what he has heard some one say.

(2) Your description of the condition of the colt's hock does not enable me to say what is the matter. It may be a case of bog spavin. At any rate the treatment you are applying is very proper. The water should be as hot as the colt can bear it, and the bathing should continue for half an hour, or longer, three times a day. Perhaps better than the liniment would be a lotion of half ounce of sugar of lead dissolved in one quart of water.

(3) Oats will not "ruin land." It would be very inconsistent for me to strongly advocate oat culture as part of a renovating system, if I believed that oats would "ruin the land;" don't you think so? The man who originated the idea probably was hard up for an excuse for not sowing oats. This grain is a little hard on land than wheat, but no harder than corn. Any crop that produces a large yield of grain and stalks, or straw, all of which shall be removed from the land and nothing put back, will reduce the productiveness of the soil.

You miss the mark in not fertilizing your oats, and liberally at that. Do you follow your oats with cowpeas? If not, why not?

Any mail order house will supply you with Clarke's Pure Rye. Four full quarts $5, delivered. This whiskey is made by the largest distillers in the world, and is aged and bottled by the United States government.

BE COMFORTABLE.
In traveling South the A., B. & A. equipment is elegantly appointed — trains vestibuled and electric lighted. Service double daily.

Perils of Bad Company.

There was once a farmer whose corn was destroyed by the cranes that fed in his field. He grew angry and declared he would stop the nuisance. So he put up a net and caught not only the cranes, but a fine large stork that had come down from a neighboring roof to chat with the crane.

"I'll wring your necks," said the farmer. "You are pests and have hurt my fields."

"Spare me!" cried the stork. "I'm innocent; indeed I am. I never touched any of your belongings."

"That may be true," answered the farmer, "but I find you among thieves, and I judge you accordingly."

INMAN PARK

NO. 11 Hurt street, at the end of Edgewood avenue, and only about 50 feet from the Inman Park and Decatur car lines, is a brand-new two-story, seven-room house, on a large, shady lot. Has all the modern conveniences; the walls are decorated and floors waxed; living room 30 feet long, with large brick mantel. Excellent neighborhood and car service. Price $5,750, on terms.

AT No. 314 Lake avenue, near the intersection with Euclid avenue, I have just completed an artistic 5-room bungalow, on a large, elevated, southeast front lot. Has all modern conveniences, in a splendid section of the park, and convenient to car line. Low price and terms.

FITZHUGH KNOX
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUILDING,
703-704 Peters Building

WANTED

A position, December 1st, by young man. Experienced correspondent, chief clerk, etc. References include present employer. Address "Rapid Typewritist," care Constitution.

SPACE FOR RENT
COMMERCE HALL

COMMERCE HALL is located corner Edgewood avenue and N. Pryor street. Is now being remodeled and will be ready for occupancy about December 1. All of the ground floor space has been taken except one 30-foot store on Pryor street. The second and third floors have also been leased, leaving the fourth and fifth still open. Each of these contains 12,500 square feet; has light on all four sides; equipped with sprinkler system and is ideal for wholesale or manufacturing purposes. Rental price includes passenger and freight elevator service, heat and water. This building is in the heart of Atlanta's business district, and convenient to all freight depots and express offices. See us for full information.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

CAPITOL AVE. HOME

2-story, 8 rooms and reception hall; also hall up stairs; plumbing on both floors; large bath room and wash stand in rear hall up stairs; electric lights and gas all over house; practically new; large, level lot, 50x200 feet, to alley; has 2-room servant's house, renting for $5.00. Main house would rent for $40.00 per month. Convenient to two car lines, and near Georgia avenue. Price $5,150; terms, $1,000 to $1,500 cash, and balance easy.

S. B. Turman & Co.
Corner Broad and Alabama Streets

Common sense— but Logical, too

Have you ever considered the logic of the "Unit System" of Advertising? If not, you should. Here it is: "If there were only one person in the whole world whose trade you wanted, it is plain that advertising to anybody else would be useless. Why waste money advertising where business is impossible or undesirable? If there is one person whose trade you want, advertise to that one. It there are ten thousand such persons, advertise to each one—individually, directly, persistently." We furnish printed or lithographed advertising matter that will sell your goods—real "Salesmanship-on-paper"—to send out, one or one thousand at a time, as you learn of individuals whose business you want. It's "the best," the logical, the common sense way—it pays, and you may as well begin to-day.

Foote & Davies Company : : : :
The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts.
63-67 E. Alabama street. Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta National Bank
ATLANTA, GA.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $750,000.00
We Invite Your Patronage.
C. E. CURRIER, President. GEO. R. DONAVAN, Cashier.
HUGH T. INMAN, Vice-President. JAMES S. FLOYD, Asst. Cashier.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE PRINTING PLATES
COPPER AND ZINC HALF-TONES
CATALOGUE AND NEWSPAPER CUTS
12TH FLOOR CONSTITUTION BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Cotton Merchants
HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK
Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Association, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange. Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery. Direct wire service. Correspondence invited.

HILLYER INVESTMENT CO.
BONDS AND STOCKS
Candler Building
ATLANTA

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK
The Oldest and Foremost Corporation Engaged in Accounting
Bell Phone 3309 Main. 1510-11 Candler Building
L. C. MATTHEWS Southern Representative

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Netting 3½ to 6½ Per Cent
Correspondence Invited
JOHN W. DICKEY
AUGUSTA, GA.

Put to Flight.

(From The London Graphic.)

The baby in arms was screaming lustily, and the man in the gray suit could not hide his irritability.

"What on earth, madam," he spluttered, "do you mean by bringing such a howling brat into a public vehicle?"

"It isn't a brat!" retorted the mother, with natural indignation. "And if I'm any judge it doesn't howl half as much as you did at its age, going by the looks of you!"

"Baby, see the ugly man?" pursued the infuriated female, pointing at him. "See the monkey-ponkey, gorilla man what might take a first prize at a beauty show for the 'orriblest face? Baby, hush, or the ugly monkey man will"—But the sentence remained unfinished, for the man in the gray suit had bolted.

Municipal Bonds
Choice Issues Always on Hand.
Write for Descriptive Circulars.
The Robinson-Humphrey Co.
ATLANTA, GA.

UP-TO-DATE REPORTS (FREE) CONTAINING LATE AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ON
DAISY
Copper, Curb and Mining Outlook,
72 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.
4 Sample Copies Free. $1.00 Per Year
Covers Tonopah, Goldfield, Ely, Butte, Cobalt, Yerington, Tintic, Bingham, Park City, Beaver County, Rawhide, Canadian and other active camps.

Southern Exchange, Brokers
237-A EQUITABLE BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MD.
COTTON—STOCKS—GRAIN.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

M'DONALD.—The friends of Mrs. Lucy Clayton McDonald, Mrs. Warren Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bowden, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lucy Clayton McDonald, at 3 p. m. Monday, November 9, 1908, from the chapel of H. M. Patterson & Son. The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel at 2:45 p. m.: Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Alonzo Johnson, Mr. E. F. Blodgett, Mr. M. A. Erskine, Mr. Charles I. Wood, Mr. N. E. Murphy, Mr. C. A. Stokes, Louisville, Midway, Lexington and Georgetown, Ky., papers please copy.

M'NABB.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McNabb, Mrs. J. D. Hoffman, Mrs. A. D. Garrett, Mrs. John Cagle, Mrs. Paul Lawson, Howell McNabb, Miss Daisy McNabb, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Robert E. McNabb this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 p. m., from the residence, 124 Whitehall Terrace. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and meet at Barclay & Brandon Company's office at 1 o'clock: Mr. Van Bell, Mr. J. A. Spurlin, Mr. B. J. Fant, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. J. W. Wootten, Mr. M. H. Abbott. Interment at Westview.

MEETING NOTICES.

A special communication of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, this (Monday) evening for the purpose of conferring the Fellow Craft degree. Brethren of good standing are invited.

THOS. EVANS, W. M.
ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

MEETING NOTICES.

A regular Convocation of Mt. Zion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, will be held in Masonic hall on this (Monday) evening, November 9th, at 7:30. There will be work in the degrees. All companions qualified are cordially invited.

BERNARD WOLFF, High Priest.
J. H. BARFIELD, Secretary.

THE GRAND
WED. & THURS. NEXT—MAT. THURS.
MAY ROBSON
In her 438 to 440th consecutive performance in the Charming Comedy
The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary
Matinee, 25c to $1.00. Night 25c to $1.50.

4 Days BEGINNING MONDAY, Nov. 16 Matinees Tues. and Thurs.
THE **TRAITOR**
A Dramatization of Thos. Dixon, Jr.'s, wonderful story.
75 People; 2 Carloads Scenery.
Matinees 25c to $1. Night, 25c to $1.50. Sale now on.

LYRIC
TONIGHT AT 8:30
Matinee Tomorrow.
ME, HIM & I
MUSICAL COMEDY.
FIFTY PLAYERS.
BEAUTY CHORUS.

THE BIJOU
Musical Comedy Vaudeville Beautiful Production Cheer Up Chorus
Manchester's Cracker Jacks
TONIGHT 8:30
MON. WED. SAT. MATS. 2:30

The Orpheum
BEST OF VAUDEVILLE.
NAT M. WILLS,
Funniest Fun-Maker of Them All.
KENNEDY & ROONEY,
Presenting "The Happy Medium."
AGNES MAHEE & PETER MAHER, JR.,
Sweet-Voiced and Nimble-Footed.
Uptown Ticket Office, Daniel Bros.
SPECIAL—Next Week: Ed Blondell & Co., will present "The Lost Boy."
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads, for Information only, but not Guaranteed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, UNION STATION.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
85	Chicago	8:42 pm	94	Chicago	8:55 am
1	Nashville	7:35 pm	2	Nashville	8:35 am
93	Nashville	11:45 am	92	Nashville	4:50 pm
78	Rome	9:30 am	2	Rome	5:10 pm
3	Nashville	7:0 am	4	Nashville	8:50 pm

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC UNION STAION.

Arrive from—		
Fitzgerald	7:45 a. m.	7:55 p. m.
Thomasville	7:45 a. m.	7:55 p. m.
Waycross	7:45 a. m.	7:55 p. m.
Brunswick	7:45 a. m.	7:55 p. m.
Depart to—		
Fitzgerald	7:45 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Thomasville	7:45 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Waycross	7:45 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Brunswick	7:45 a. m.	8:20 p.m.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
TERMINAL STATION.

No.	Arrives From—		No.	Departs For—	
35	New York	5:00 am	36	New York	12:15 am
45	Wash'g'n	5:25 am	30	Columbus	5:20 am
13	Jacksonville	5:35 am	13	Cincinnati	5:35 am
12	Shreveport	6:50 am	35	Birm'h'm	6:20 am
*17	Toccoa	8:25 am	12	Richmond	6:55 am
26	Heflin	8:30 am	7	Chattan'ga	7:20 am
8	Chattn'ga	10:35 am	16	Brunswick	7:45 am
7	Lumber C.	10:40 am	38	New York	11:01 am
21	Columbus	10:55 am	15	Chattan'ga	2:00 pm
27	Ft Valley	10:58 am	40	Charlotte	2:05 pm
6	Cincinnati	11:25 am	23	Birm'h'm	4:10 pm
40	Birmh'm	1:40 pm	*18	Toccoa	4:30 pm
39	Charlotte	3:55 pm	22	Columbus	5:10 pm
37	New York	5:00 pm	5	Cincinnati	5:10 pm
15	Brunswick	5:00 pm	28	Ft Valley	5:20 pm
16	Chattan'ga	5:35 pm	25	Heflin	5:30 pm
11	Richmond	9:15 pm	10	Macon	5:30 pm
29	Columbus	10:40 pm	44	Washington	8:45 pm
36	Birm'h'm	11:15 pm	11	Shreveport	10:45 pm
14	Cincinnati	11:25 pm	14	Jacksonville	11:35 pm

Trains marked thus (*) run daily except Sunday. Other trains run daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
41	New York	6:20 am	37	Memphis	6:30 am
33	Memphis	11:10 am	32	Monroe	7:15 am
33	New York	4:00 pm	32	New York	11:20 am
33	Monroe	7:50 pm	33	Memphis	4:45 pm
36	Memphis	9:45 pm	38	New York	7:40 pm
32	Birm'ham	11:10 am	37	Birm'ham	6:30 am
34	Birm'ham	9:45 pm	33	Birm'ham	4:45 pm
50	Cedartown	9:35 am	51	Cedartown	4:00 pm